

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

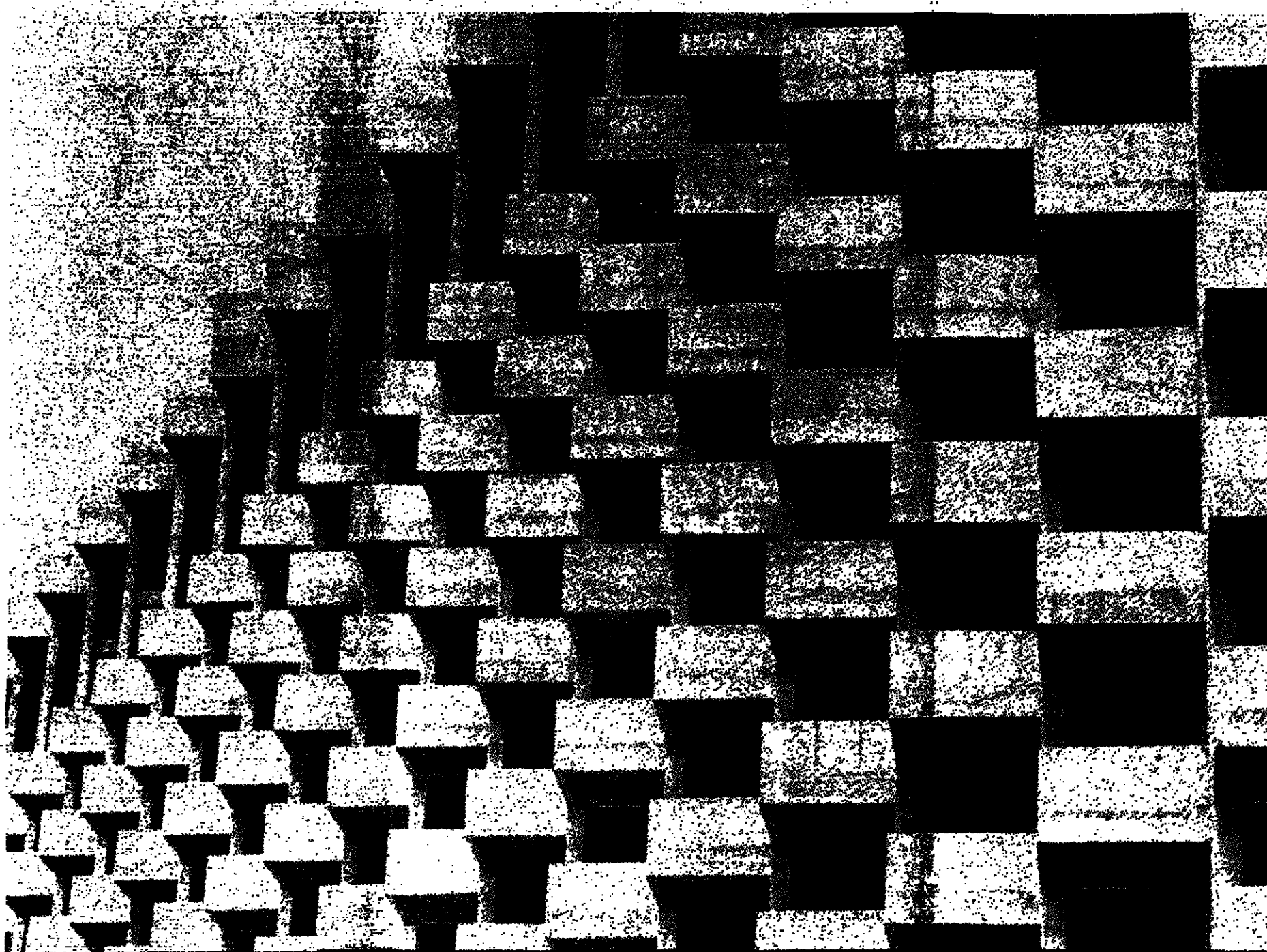
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9p 15c ELSEWHERE



Dubai, major city of United Arab Emirates

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Today's pyramids have balconies—one of the new hotels going up in oil-wealthy Arab lands

What stock surge means for gloomy economy

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As U.S. banks lower their prime lending rate and the stock market surges upward in heavy trading, some light begins to appear at the end of a long dark tunnel of bad economic news.

Nonetheless, top U.S. officials — including President Ford — warn of continuing grim times ahead, with the unemployment rate likely to jump from December's 7.1 percent to 8 percent or more in coming months.

Indeed, the sinking prime rate, while welcome as a clue to the future, also indicates that recession right now is forcing businessmen to cut back on their borrowing — and their output of goods and services.

A fresh measure of business decline is disclosed by the Commerce Department, which said that its index of leading economic indicators fell 2.4 percent in December, down 11 percent from its peak last July.

This index, combining a broad range of economic measurements, often foreshadows the performance of the U.S. economy. Orders for new durable goods, for example — a bellwether indicator of future activity in key manufacturing branches — plunged 11.1 percent in December.

Huge deficit builds

Chase Manhattan Bank dropped its prime rate to 9 percent Thursday, spearheading a trend that has brought this key interest rate down from a record 12 percent four months ago.

Consumer loan and mortgage interest rates generally move up or down with the prime, which is the interest charged by banks to their best corporate customers.

The stock market, encouraged by lower interest rates, has soared in recent days, with the Dow Jones industrial average adding more than

120 points since its 577.60 low of last month.

However, as recession cuts into government tax revenues, federal budget deficits — estimated conservatively at \$30 billion this year and next — presage heavy government borrowing. Competition between corporations and government agencies for loan capital threatens to drive up interest rates and rekindle inflation.

With this in mind, chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve System told Congress Thursday that the Fed will increase moderately the supply of money and bank credit, but not enough to unleash a new round of inflation.

"The critical task," Dr. Burns said, "is to find ways to cushion recessionary forces without undermining our ability to bring inflation under control. Unless we succeed in that, the economy may be plunged before long into even deeper trouble."

Meanwhile, President Ford's latest and emphatic word is that he intends to stand firm on his energy program, though he is flexible on income tax policy.

The emerging pattern, refined in continuing talks between the White House and Democratic leaders of Congress, calls for tax relief for most American families, partly as a rebate of 1974 taxes, partly in lower withholding rates this year.

Mr. Ford wants a 1974 tax rebate for all Americans, with a \$1,000 rebate ceiling. Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, favors a rebate limited to low- and middle-income families, perhaps up to \$20,000 annual income.

On energy, however, no compromise is yet in sight. Mr. Ford told reporters. He will — unless Congress blocks his action — raise tariffs on foreign oil progressively to \$3 a barrel by April. On April 1 the President also plans to decontrol the price on all domestic oil.

Egypt turns to West; France supplies arms

By Joseph C. Harsch

Egypt has turned from Russia to France for the things Egypt wants — both military and technical. Highlight of recent world events was this past week's visit to Paris of Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. It was agreed that Egypt will be allowed to purchase French Mirage fighter-planes and obtain French technical help in modernization of Egypt.

The number of planes and the amount of money involved are left open. The French played down the prospective arms sales, presumably to avoid causing anxiety in Israel. Apparently the French will be careful to avoid an appearance of putting Egypt into a position to take the military offensive against Israel. But France is willing to help replace Egypt's losses from the October war of 1973.

The event underlines Egypt's effort to turn away from Moscow toward Western Europe. It also shows Western Europe again taking a positive interest in the Middle East. Since the Suez crisis of 1956 the French, West Germans, and British have all played a passive role in the area.

Rivalry dominated

It has been dominated by the interplay of Soviet-American rivalry. Those two were the only outside

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

powers that really mattered. Now French, West Germans, and British are all on easy terms with the Egyptians and other Arab states and ready, willing, and able to do for them the things that otherwise would be done by the Soviets.

All of which plays easily with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's "step by step" program for approaching a settlement in the Middle East. A month ago there was much anxiety that the Egyptians would turn back to Moscow for arms and aid. But the Brezhnev visit scheduled for mid-January was canceled because President Sadat refused to reopen his doors to Soviet "advisers."

Now Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Cairo, but this becomes a face-saving device.

Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, dropped in on the new leadership in Washington Thursday partly to coordinate his government's policy.

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Inside today...

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EEC move into Berlin tests Soviets

By David Munch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The three Western powers in Berlin are waiting to see how the Russians react to a recent European Economic Community (EEC) move that affects the city.

On Jan. 20 the EEC Council of Ministers decided to set up in West Berlin a "European Center of Vocational Education."

The new wrinkle is that this will be West Berlin's first European-wide governmental unit. The EEC initiative was approved as a concept in consultation with the United States, France, and Great Britain, signatories along with the U.S.S.R. of the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin. West Germany also was consulted.

The Soviet Union, however, was not consulted on the move. There has been daily speculation over the last 10 days whether or not Moscow will protest the decision.

Presumably any protest, should there be one, would have to go to EEC headquarters in Brussels or to France and Great Britain.

Strong protest

The Soviet Ambassador to West Germany, Valentin Falin, was quoted on German radio to the effect that his government is observing the development with great attention. He also advised all sides to stay firmly grounded on the four-power agreement.

An official in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin indicated in a recent speech that Moscow could not be happy with the agreement.

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Free downtown buses may break auto habit

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jump on board a downtown bus in more than a dozen U.S. cities today and you are apt to see the fare box glamped shut and gathering dust. The ride is free — a fast-growing strategy among public-transit officials to convince new customers to forsake their cars and leave the driving to a public utility.

In Akron, it's called the "Dart" bus. In Nashville, it's the "Rush" bus. In Duluth, it's the "Dash" bus. And it's the "Magic Carpet" ride in Seattle.

The new no-fare bus zones within urban business areas have spurred business, cut car congestion, and converted many people into regular transit users, city officials say.

None of the nation's six subway systems, however, has introduced no-fare rides yet.

And only three medium-sized cities — Commerce, Calif., Amherst, Mass., and East Chicago, Ind. — have extended the idea into residential citywide routes.

But later this year, the federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration will provide \$40 million to do away with transit fares altogether in several demonstration cities not yet selected.

The money is a small chunk of the \$11.3 billion, five-year mass-transit bill signed by President Ford in November. Experts estimate the cost of the federal government paying the no-fare transit bill for every U.S. city could run from \$2.5 billion to \$10 billion a year.

Other devices, such as better service and fare reductions, enhance mass transit ridership just as much as no-fare, officials believe, but the

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Hidden-bomb finder waits for funding

By Thomas Watterson
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A search for ways to prevent terrorist bombings in U.S. public places is hampered by a lack of funds, according to federal officials in Washington.

"The technology is there now," to prevent explosions such as occurred this week at the State Department headquarters in Washington, D.C., says a spokesman for the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF).

The main weapon against such attacks is an identifying gas that could be added to any explosive when it is manufactured, but the cost of developing the gas and the devices to detect it is about \$5 million, according to Atley Peterson, assistant director of the bureau.

\$3 million asked

ATF has asked that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) include the \$3 million in President Ford's budget to be submitted next week. But, says Mr. Peterson, ATF has not been able to convince OMB that the new program should be included. "New programs are being chopped," he said.

About \$450,000 was spent on research in the past year "But that money ran out a week ago," an ATF official said.

Any request for funds would be considered by the subcommittee for treasury-postal service-general government.

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New nuclear agency praised for its A-plant crackdowns

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
For its swift action in calling for the shutdown of 23 nuclear-power plants within the next 20 days to search for possible cracks in emergency safety-system pipes, the new U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has received high marks from Congress and other watchdog organizations.

NRC, which took over the regulatory functions of the old Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Jan. 18, ordered the inspections this week after five hairline cracks were discovered in the 10-inch, water-spray lines at Commonwealth Edison Company's Dresden No. 2 reactor at Morris, Ill. Applauding the move, Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said the decisiveness was needed "to insure public confidence in this source of energy."

Congressional sources stopped short of comparing NRC in its first test with its predecessor AEC, but one stated:

"The fact of the matter is the commission has taken over, they have made their judgment, called the shots the way they saw it, and made their decisions from the safety point of view."

This is the second time since September that some of the nation's boiling water reactors have been halted to make special inspections for possible cracks in the piping systems.

Three nuclear reactors had developed cracks in the 4-inch bypass pipes, when the AEC called for a shutdown inspection in September. Five more plants discovered cracks in these auxiliary pipes, used only in the start up of the reactor, in December when the AEC again asked for inspections during the next scheduled maintenance shutdown.

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Strategic impact of Ethiopian rebellion

Mideast balance may be affected by Eritrea split, political disunity

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Ethiopia: empire of many parts

The latest upsurge of the breakaway movement in Eritrea is yet another hammer blow at the unity of Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie was finally deposed last September. But the military men who maneuvered so skillfully to remove him without provoking a pro-monarchist reaction have failed so far to install an alternative system to take his place.

The longer they delay, the greater the danger of a falling apart of the groupings of peoples who make up the empire. And the greater the danger of the military men falling apart themselves.

Upheaval or instability in Ethiopia could have consequences for great-power relations and the Middle East. Ethiopia — and more particularly Eritrea — flanks the southern entrance to the Red Sea from where a blockade can be imposed on Israel's only southern maritime

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Coming soon:

NOISE

How to muffle it

From the whine of jet aircraft to the hubbub of blenders, disposals, and lawn mowers, noise pervades modern life. Can we muffle it? Can we bring noise down to a safe and agreeable level while maintaining the effectiveness of the industrial system that produces it?

Experts say "yes," but warn that noise reduction will take major, sustained effort, and will be costly. A four-part series reports hopeful trends, both legal and technical, that have begun to push noise levels down and examines the challenges ahead. Starts Wednesday on the environment page.

Still many unanswered questions

West looks at PLO 'prison'

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
By inviting Western correspondents to visit its detention center in Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization has carried a step further its campaign to show responsiveness to international criticism of dissident guerrillas' terrorist activities.

The PLO prison shown to newsmen is a converted two-story concrete villa in a village outside Damascus, the Syrian capital. A PLO spokesman described it as the organization's largest detention center, saying others existed in Lebanon and Egypt.

The Damascus prison holds 70 men convicted of offenses ranging from espionage for Israel to drunkenness. But no veteran of a major Palestine urban guerrilla operation is held there.

Urban terror criticized

Recently the PLO has repeatedly condemned urban terrorist operations which jeopardize the lives of

people who are neutral third parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The PLO spokesman in Damascus said the Palestinian military code lays down penalties for hijacking or similar operations which are not authorized by the PLO general command. Under the code capital punishment is applicable to offenses involving a fatality.

Arab newsmen were allowed to interview two young Palestinians, who were handed over to the PLO after they unsuccessfully tried to hijack a British airliner in the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Dubai.

They said they belonged to an underground cell in the network of Abdel Ghafoor, a Palestinian extremist who organized the fire-bombing of a Pan American airliner in Rome a year ago and was assassinated in Beirut last fall, reportedly by a PLO disciplinary unit. They said they are serving 10-year sentences.

Earlier, calling these men "the Dubai hijackers," the Palestinian news agency led reporters to believe that the PLO intended to reveal the results of its promised punishment of four gunmen, also survivors of Gha-

four's network, who successfully hijacked a British Airways flight from Dubai and murdered a German businessman in Tunisia before surrendering.

In any event, however, PLO officials failed to release any details about the Tunis group, whom Egyptian President Sadat has claimed are being protected by Libya.

Similar official silence covers the Rome attackers (freed from detention in Egypt by the Tunis hijackers) and two other hijackers released in the same operation from prison in Amsterdam. Punishment for offenders who have the backing of extremist Arab governments will require the personal authorization of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Two remaining groups of terrorists who were involved in international operations last year, disappeared after reaching South Yemen, whose Marxist government has close links with Iraq and with the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the main guerrilla group opposed to any Mideast negotiations.

What Senate probe of CIA should achieve

Mathias says goals should be to discover errors and write guides to avoid repetition

By Robert F. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R) of Maryland, a member of the Senate committee investigating the CIA, FBI, and other intelligence agencies, sketches the broad outlines of what that investigation should accomplish:

"The renovation of our whole intelligence operation so that, one — and most importantly, it's compatible with the constitutional provision; two, it fulfills our national intelligence needs; three, that we overhaul the machinery for operating it."

In an interview, Senator Mathias stressed his hope that the nine-month investigation "will not become a sort of witch-hunt for mistakes. There's not much profit in that." What is needed, he says, is to discover what mistakes U.S. intelligence agencies have made, then establish "guides to avoid repetition of them."

Senator Mathias was expressing concern about the operations of U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies before the current controversy developed during the Christmas holidays with published charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had engaged in widespread and illegal spying on Americans.

Last fall Senator Mathias, with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, sponsored a bill calling for establishment of a select committee to make an in-depth study of all U.S. intelligence activities — "to resolve the doubts and uncertainties that have been raised by failures in our covert intelligence activities," Senator Mathias said then.

Inadequate review

As others now are doing, he charged then that there had been inadequate oversight and review of activities of intelligence agencies: "We spend approximately \$8 billion annually on intelligence activities. There are charges of waste and mismanagement. There have been no significant authoritative reviews of intelligence activities since the immediate postwar period. Now is the time."

Now the committee has been named and Senator Mathias is on it. But it has not yet held its first meeting, so "there aren't any decisions" yet on how it will conduct its investigation, he says.

With the perspective of the historian that he is, Senator Mathias says the committee must make a fundamental reexamination of the CIA and other intelligence agency activities, stemming from the changes in the world situation and in American thinking since 1947, when the CIA was established.

The CIA was organized "as a creature of the cold war" then going on, he notes. "People worried more about communism than they did about the constitutional rights; very little attention was given toward constitutional guarantees. . . . We now see that this was a serious omission and one that will have to be corrected."

Authority in question

He says the committee "in many areas . . . should establish strong guidelines" for the operations of intelligence-gathering activities. For example, he says, "there is no statutory authority whatever for covert activities by the CIA, yet it's common knowledge that covert activity has been carried out." The committee should decide "what is going to be our policy on covert activity, and how should guidelines be carried out."

Senator Mathias says he hopes that "as much as possible the committee's



Sen. Mathias: no witch hunt

business will be conducted in public, but that to protect the nation's security some must be conducted behind closed doors.

Specific recommendations

He says one way to prove to the public that the committee investigation has been thorough and was not a cover-up is by making specific recommendations to prevent repetition of improper agency conduct.

He rejects the contention that there should not be a thorough investigation of the CIA because it could end the agency's ability to operate effectively. "Any activity of the United States Government should be within the reach of the U.S. Constitution. If there's something you cannot accomplish within the constitutional process, I think we ought not to be doing it."

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Plants for congressmen cost \$64,000 yearly

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The U.S. government is spending an estimated \$64,000 a year for ivy, cactus and crown of thorns plants to deck the halls of congressmen at a time when the administration is calling for national belt-tightening.

And bursaristic confusion about the status of the plant budget indicates that congressional control is less than rigid.

Green plants from Washington's Botanic Gardens are one of the fringe benefits available to every member of Congress. Two years ago there was a flap about how much the government was spending for the greening of Congress. The legislative branch of the Senate appropriations subcommittee held hearings at which one of the rare budgets for this expenditure was produced.

Those figures indicated that for the

1972-73 budget, \$25,593 was spent on plants, supplies and materials (\$16,000 of it on plants) and that \$28,599 was spent on salaries of personnel involved. That was a total of \$54,192 to keep congressional offices green.

Budget increase noted

This year, the plant budget apparently has increased by almost 20 percent, to \$64,000, that includes \$30,000 for plants, supplies and materials, and \$34,000 for salaries.

An official at the Senate appropriations subcommittee on legislation explains that most of that increase is the result of inflation.

The figures come from the office of the Architect of the Capitol, who is responsible for the Botanic Gardens along with the Joint Committee on the Library.

The figures contradict an estimate from the Botanic Gardens, where assistant director Jimmie Crowe told this reporter that "we're spending

half or less this year on the program than we did in 1972-73, when the budget was \$55,000."

Mr. Crowe, asked to comment on the apparent budget discrepancy, called the architect's office figures "speculative," noting "they must have looked at a pre-estimate." He said that an earlier statement of a reduction of the \$55,000 figure by half was "just an estimate," too. And he corrected his own figure, which he now says is a budget of \$54,000 for this fiscal year, or \$20,000 for plants and material, and \$34,000 for personnel.

No interim figures

A reader may wonder what happened to the interim budget, for 1973-74. The answer is, there was none. There was no oversight of expenditures for congressional plants by any of the responsible committees because, as one expert simply put it, "nobody asked for last year's figures."

The congressional plant budget gen-

erally is intertwined, root and tendrils, with the much larger budget for the Botanic Gardens. Since the gardens raise a million plants a year in its Anacostia greenhouses for plant shows, it is difficult or almost impossible to estimate exactly the percentage of material and personnel attributable to congressional plants.

But Mr. Crowe says the number and size of plants has decreased since the hearings on the 1972-73 budget. "Then a member of Congress could receive three to five plants a month, now it's just two plants a month . . . in three or four-inch pots," with no exotic plants included.

It is Mr. Crowe's position that the Botanic Gardens would be growing plants for its frequent shows anyway, and that Congress is simply getting those plants on loan.

But the actual procedure indicates there that it's not a matter of recycling plants from shows to the Hill. Three hundred plants a month go to the Hill, or 3,600 this year. In practice, most plants are not on loan for a month or so — members of Congress can and do keep them indefinitely or until leaving office. A senator who asked for the routine two plants a month for six years might end up with 144 plants and have to hack his way through the undergrowth at the end of his term.

One Capitol Hill observer, who describes the free plants vaguely as "some things growing up a stick, looks like five and dime stuff," thinks the plant issue is not worth bothering about. "It's not as good as some of the rip-offs," he notes.

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On the road to attorney general

For Chicago's Levi—another testing time

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It was November, 1968, and student rebels at the University of Chicago had seized the administration building. Like militant students on hundreds of U.S. campuses that autumn, they denounced university president Edward Shrock Levi as an example of "the establishment." They produced a list of demands. Mr. Levi refused to bargain or discuss amnesty. The students left after 18 days.

In Washington this week, Mr. Levi pronounced lee-vee) faced a confrontation of another sort. In confirmation hearings as U.S. Attorney General Designate, he was questioned for two days by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Where he stands

Part of a week-long hearing, the senators quizzed him about his stand in the death penalty (he said he favors it in some instances); whether he would investigate oil-company

practices (he did not commit himself) and on forcing reporters to disclose their sources (he said he did not believe reporters had "absolute privilege").

His confirmation was expected as early as next week's end. Back in Chicago in 1968, Mr. Levi had 408 out-law students to contend with. He did not summon Chicago police to empty the building. He refused to negotiate grievances, and he warned the sit-in students that disciplinary action would be taken. Classes continued as usual.

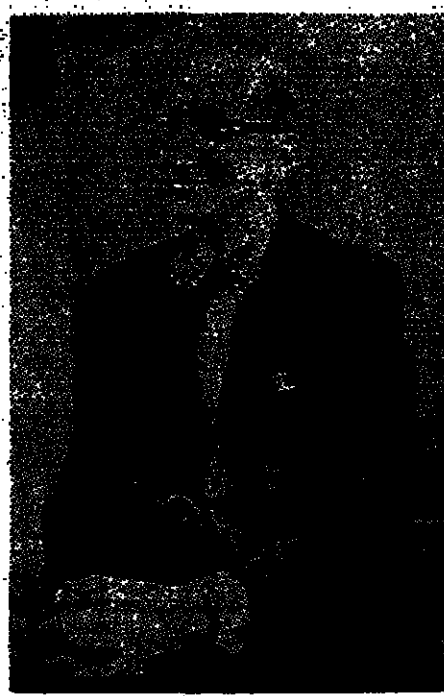
The barricaded students drifted out one by one; when it was over, 42 students were expelled; \$1 suspended.

An introspective man

His friends describe Mr. Levi as "warm" and "shy," an introspective man, taken to wearing dark suits and bow ties, with an ascetic wit and the wisdom of the legal scholar he is.

To his detractors, Mr. Levi is "cold" and "calculating." Some call him "just another liberal university professor." Others call him "terribly conservative."

A trustee at the University of



UPI photo

Levi: 'unflappable'

Chicago once described Mr. Levi as "a genius with such a fast mind that he will take one side of an argument and then switch to the other just for the fun of it."

Distinguished law scholar and Levi friend, Philip B. Kurland observed: "He will depoliticize the Department of Justice. His only creed is integrity. I don't know anybody more principled than he is."

Even conservative columnist William F. Buckley describes Mr. Levi — a one-time member of the leftist National Lawyers Guild — as "just what we need right now in the Justice Department."

University career

Mr. Levi has been associated with the University of Chicago for most of his life. He left the university only twice during his academic career, once to serve in the Justice Department during World War II. He was named university president in 1968.

Mr. Levi is considered an authority on anti-trust laws. His distinguished career was marred only once by national controversy. Ironically, it involved the secret taping of a jury session.

At that time, Mr. Levi and a colleague taped the jury deliberation in a federal court trial in Wichita, Kan., part of a Ford Foundation project to improve the jury system. The taping was done with the knowledge and approval of the judge, attorneys for both sides, and the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. The incident surfaced after the appeals court judges decided to play one of the tapes at their annual meeting.

Eventually a congressional committee investigated, and the tapes were destroyed. Mr. Levi referred to the incident this week as "a mistake."

White House 'wooing' session

Ford briefs financial reporters on energy, economic programs

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

What's it like to have President Ford try to "sell" you his economic and energy program — in person?

Television anchormen, senior wire-service correspondents, and news-magazine editors occasionally have semiprivate sessions with the chief executive. But gatherings of financial-page reporters in the White House inner sanctum are about as frequent as good economic news.

So it was a very curious group of about a dozen financial reporters, including this one, who assembled recently in the waiting room of the President's office wing in the west side of the White House.

The group entered through a U.S. Marine-guarded portico. Normally the press — financial and otherwise — enters the mansion through a door about 100 yards farther down a driveway. There no Marine sergeant holds the door, and the atmosphere once inside the regular briefing room is considerably less serene and more smoky.

Reporters ushered in

Unlike the two daily White House briefings, White House "wooing" sessions start on time. At 1 o'clock, reporters were ushered into the Roosevelt Room, a large orange-carpeted, yellow-walled chamber close to the Oval Office. In addition to a long table, the room is littered with

Theodore Roosevelt memorabilia — paintings, busts, carvings.

The warm-up for the presidential pitch is held by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Also sitting silently at the table is William Seidman, the President's economic coordinator. Assorted aides with less clout sit on sofas alongside the table.

After about a half hour of technical questions on OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil prices, U.S. Government target oil prices, and the inflationary effects of import tariffs, Mr. Seidman gets up from the table and walks out in the direction of the Oval Office.

President enters

Moments later — at 1:38 p.m. — the President enters the Roosevelt Room. Unlike other appearances, he is unannounced and unaccompanied by what usually seem to be his omnipresent secret-service guards.

Tanned and smiling, he shakes hands with each reporter and moves to the head of the table joking about "hating to interrupt all you experts."

What follows is a short presidential monologue citing Mr. Ford's "deep conviction" about the "need and necessity for moving ahead" on his economic program. Interspersed throughout the monologue are hand gesturing and pipe tapping.

The highly burnished table gets a gentle pounding when the President talks about congressional criticism of his economic game plan. "Don't say

it's a plan that won't work," he admonishes Congress in absentia, "until you come up with an equally comprehensive plan. When you do," he adds, "then we'll talk about compromise."

Questions start

Then reporters begin asking questions. Since there are relatively few reporters present and no television crews, the questioning is not as frantic as televised press conferences, and the questions are somewhat more technical.

But the President is every bit as relaxed as he appears on TV and is even wearing a television-blue striped suit, blue shirt, and white collar.

In responding to questions, the President takes a hard line on compromise with Congress over his energy proposals. But as a House-trained nose counter, he says that "circumstances are different" on tax matters where he cannot accomplish his goals by administrative action and must rely on action by the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Optimism, too

After expressing optimism about a turnaround in unemployment statistics in the "third or fourth quarter of 1975," he departs for the Oval Office.

Was the wooing successful? It got the President front-page space in several major papers. And while reporters remained skeptical about his program, its details were further clarified while the congressional economic cacophony continues.

Political turmoil in Portugal sounds an alarm in Spain

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Spain is keeping an anxious eye on neighboring Portugal where a takeover by the minority Portuguese Communist Party is seen here as a possibility.

Last week's wrecking of the Center Democratic Party's convention in Oporto by Marxist rioters preceded by Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal's successful bid to control Portugal's 367 labor unions by grouping them into a single confederation, has alarmed Spaniards of diverse political shadings.

The right-wing authoritarian regime of General Franco does not relish the possibility of having a Communist neighbor on its 700-mile-long border to the west.

Gains for hard-liners?

Moderates within the regime who have been pressing for mild liberalization are concerned that the looming Communist threat next door now will strengthen the hand of the Spanish dictatorship's hard-liners, who do not want an easing of authoritarian rule at any price.

Nonviolent democratic opponents of the Franco regime are worried that revolutionary Portugal's possible

lurch toward left-wing totalitarianism could hurt the prospects of achieving a measure of democracy in Spain after General Franco leaves the scene.

There is reason to believe that Spanish Communists are dismayed by the violent Marxist arm-twisting in Portugal because it is the Communists' policy here in Spain to attain their ends "by legal means" and to seek a working alliance with Spanish moderates.

Civil war risked

The warning by Portuguese Socialist leader and Foreign Minister Mario Soares that Portugal risks civil war if democratic development is blocked has had a sobering impact here where the devastating conflict of 1936-1939 is still remembered.

The paper of the Franco regime's National Movement, *Arriba*, comments that recent developments in Portugal should not come as a surprise.

The reformist Catholic paper *Ya* says: "Let no one call us witch hunters, but [Portuguese Communist leader] Cunhal's dependence on Moscow is well known. It is public knowledge that he was the second head of a Communist party, after Fidel Castro, to approve the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces."

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"Can't be done!" he said. "If the socks are as strong and durable as you claim, they've got to be so stiff underfoot, they'll be unbearable!"

"Kitten-soft," said the manufacturer.

"Then they won't wash satisfactorily."

"Always come out like new," boasted the manufacturer. "Permanent colors, lasting texture and shape."

"Or you'll waste the guarantee," added our man, doubtfully.

"Unconditional!" snapped the manufacturer.

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We still had to be shown. So we got samples. And we wore them. And wore them. And machine washed them. And Laundromatted them. And tortured them. Like washing one pair for a week straight — till we thought they'd broken in sweat. Then we washed them — with no sweat! They looked and felt like new. The socks didn't surrender. We did. They're for real — and forever!

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford clemency program extended to March 1

Thousands of Vietnam war draft evaders and deserters will have one additional month to take advantage of President Ford's conditional clemency program.

Mr. Ford, reporting heightened interest in his program, announced Thursday he is extending it to March 1. In the absence of action by the President, the program would have died at midnight Friday.

Although only about 7,400 out of an estimated 137,000 eligible men so far have decided to participate in the program, announced last September, the President said in a statement: "I believe that many of those who could benefit from it are only now learning of its application to their cases. This belief is based on a significant increase in the number of applications and inquiries over the past few weeks when publicity and communications about the program were greatly expanded."

Lebanese protest Israeli border raids

Demonstrations broke out across Lebanon Thursday denouncing widespread destruction of a border town, Kfar Shuba, by Israeli raiders. The demonstrators also urged the nation to aid the town's 1,500 displaced residents and to build a better defense system.

The southern Lebanese province bordering Israel was paralyzed by a general strike. Crowds surged in protest through streets and squares in Beirut, the northern city of Tripoli, Sidon, the Biblical city of Tyre, and areas in southern Lebanon housing Palestinian refugees. They shouted anti-American and anti-Israeli slogans and called for "arming the defenseless south."

Classes were suspended at two universities and scores of secondary schools to enable students to participate in this "day of solidarity with stricken Kfar Shuba," the southern border town hit by the Israelis.

Thailand edges toward coalition

Seni Pramoj, head of Thailand's

Democrat Party which won the largest number of seats in last Sunday's elections, appears to be making progress toward forming a coalition government, according to political observers here.



Seni Pramoj

The current guessing is that he will succeed, and that a resolution of the issue should come during the weekend.

The key ingredient in the situation, writes Daniel Southerland, Monitor correspondent, is the apparent willingness of other politicians to let Seni Pramoj have a go at it.

The military, police, and government bureaucracy are urging him to move fast because they feel they need directives and the country needs a "master." The current bargaining is over who will get what cabinet ministries.

Ford calls prayers 'important'

Addressing the annual National Prayer Breakfast, President Ford said Thursday he finds prayers "infinitely more rewarding than votes."

To some 3,000 men and women of all faiths who breakfasted on oatmeal at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Mr. Ford said that as President, "I've learned how important it is for people to pray for me."

The Chief Executive said assurances from letter writers and people he meets in his travels that they are praying for him have made his job less lonely.

"None of us can go it alone," he said, declaring that each person must seek God's help.

The President went to the breakfast with a prayer of his own that he expected to read to close the breakfast meeting. But on arriving he discovered the assignment of giving a closing prayer already had gone to Harold Hughes, former Democratic senator from Iowa who retired from Congress to do evangelical work.

The Rev. Billy Graham also participated in the breakfast, declaring that Americans must "cast aside our wicked ways . . . and become a spiritual superpower."

Schmidt commits Bonn to continuing detente

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his annual state of the nation report Thursday reaffirmed his government's current detente with the East bloc, especially East Germany.

Mr. Schmidt berated the East German Government for penetrating the West German chancellery last year with one of its spies and for using walls to separate Germans. But he nevertheless noted progress in trade, border questions, transit to West Berlin, and visits to the German Democratic Republic by West Germans, writes Monitor correspondent David Mutch.

He said his government views the separation of Germany as temporary. Better relations between East and West Germany are possible, he said, only as long as there is detente between Moscow and Washington.

Cape Town theater drops 'whites only' admittance

One of South Africa's best-known theaters, the Nico Milan in Cape Town, announced Thursday it was dropping its "whites only" rule and opening its doors to "other population groups."

The move was immediately welcomed by Sen. Brian Bamford of the opposition United Party, but he

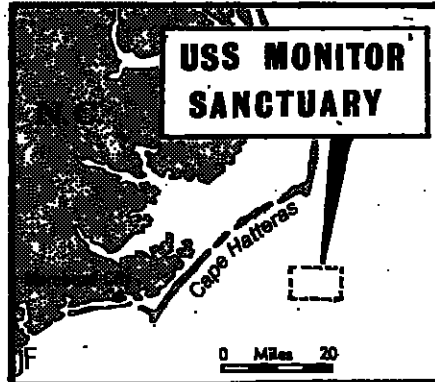
wanted the phrase "other population groups" clarified.

He said it was not clear whether this referred to Africans and Asians or only to the Colored (mixed blood) people of Cape Town, since the liaison committee of the Colored Representative Council was instrumental in the negotiations with the government.

Mr. Bamford told reporters he also wanted to know whether there would be separate seating for the different races in the theater.

Gunboat site now marine sanctuary

The wreckage and resting site of the Civil War gunboat USS Monitor were designated Thursday as the nation's first marine sanctuary by Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.



The designation, protecting the Union ship from treasure hunters and salvagers, was made exactly 113 years after the iron-plated Monitor was launched.

The ship's remains lie upside down in 220 feet of the Atlantic Ocean 16 miles off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C. The wreckage was found in August, 1973, by a group of marine scientists led by John Newton of Duke University Marine Laboratory. Activities such as dredging, diving, anchoring, trawling, and laying of cable now will be banned.

Lucey sets out 12-point conservation plan

"It is a national humiliation for the United States to continue to guzzle fuel as if there were no tomorrow," With that for his prelude, Wisconsin

Gov. Patrick J. Lucey proceeded to lay out a 12-point energy program to hundreds of consumer leaders gathered here for the annual meeting of the Consumer Federation of America, writes Lucia Mouat, Monitor correspondent.

Inviting congressional Democrats to draw freely on any of the ideas, he urged "gradual" imposition of quotas on oil imports. "I don't think you have to do it all at one blow." Also on his energy-saving docket would be a crude-oil price equalization program that prevents supply and price manipulation, and an end to the oil depletion allowance.

The Wisconsin Democrat also called for a national energy conservation program to include mandatory efficiency standards for building construction, air conditioning, and cars. "We ought to get 25 miles of highway travel for every gallon," he said.

Indians given deadline to decide estate's future

The Alexian Brothers, owners of a northern Wisconsin religious estate occupied by armed Indians since New Year's Day, have set a Friday noon deadline for the Indians to reach an agreement on the future of the 64-room mansion.

Unless an agreement is reached, National Guard units surrounding the 225-acre estate will employ a new strategy to end the nearly month-long occupation, the National Guard commander, Col. Hugh Simonson, said.

Colonel Simonson made the comment at a news conference Wednesday, but refused to comment on what the strategy would be. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey revealed the deadline.

Venice ordered to pay its power bill

Venice has been told to pay its two-year-old \$1.7 million electricity bill or have its power cut off.

The ultimatum came from Enel, the state electricity monopoly, which is having trouble paying its own bills. Venice, like many other Italian cities, is broke. Its total debts last year were more than \$160 million.

MINI-BRIEFS

Watchdog panel urged

Attorney General William B. Saxbe urged Congress Thursday to create a permanent watchdog committee to guard against Justice Department wrongdoing. Mr. Saxbe offered the recommendation in a speech prepared for delivery in Miami — his final public speech before turning over the department leadership to his designated successor.

Blockade penetrated

Two more fuel tankers and four bargeloads of rice and ammunition got through the Communist blockade of the Mekong River to Phnom Penh Thursday. Port officials said a third tanker was sunk by Khmer Rouge rockets. Another was beached and abandoned — apparently because of damage — and a freighter was left in the river after her rudder was smashed. Four freighters and three barges were unaccounted for.

Portugal bans protests

Portugal's military regime Thursday banned rival street demonstrations planned by Socialists and Communists for Friday. Maj. Vitor Alves, a senior Cabinet minister and leader of the Armed Forces Movement, told a new conference in Lisbon the marches could have caused "big problems."

Market rally continues

Chase Manhattan Bank's cut Thursday in the prime lending rate to 9½ percent to 9 percent continued Thursday morning the week's strong stock-market rally. At 11 a.m., the Dow Jones average was ahead 5.24 and 1 tape at the New York Stock Exchange was running up to five minutes behind.

Wheat-soybean exports

Government export restrictions on wheat and soybeans sales are being relaxed following cancellation of large purchases of U.S. wheat by the Soviet Union and mainland China. Exports will be allowed to sell up to 100,000 tons of wheat and soybeans to foreign buyers without prior approval. Agriculture Department spokesmen said in Washington. Since October 1 limit has been 50,000 tons.

* Strategic impact of Ethiopian rebellion

Continued from Page 1

outlet, Eilat. (The more radical Arab lands have long backed Eritrean separatism, partly for strategic reasons and partly because of ties with Eritrea's Muslims.) Further, the U.S. has a residual interest in the global communications center it once operated at Kagnaw in Eritrea and continues its long-standing aid program to Ethiopia.

Officials released

The Provisional Military Government (PMG) in Addis Ababa announced earlier this week that seven fuel tankers had been set on fire 30 miles from the Eritrean port-city of Assab, where there is a Russian-operated oil refinery. A day before the announcement there were reports of gunfire in Massawa, Eritrea's other major port. Almost certainly responsible for these actions was the breakaway Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which has been trying since 1962 to undo the absorption of Eritrea into Ethiopia.

Almost simultaneously with the Assab incidents, the PMG announced that it had released from detention in cellars under a former imperial palace 10 senior officials of the deposed Emperor's administration.

This act of leniency is in stark contrast to the summary execution Nov. 23 of 57 men who included two of the Emperor's former prime ministers, his grandson, and many other imperial officials. The release of former imperial officials this week probably reflects both the

desire of an increasingly hard-pressed PMG to show a conciliatory face and a strengthening of the position of the moderates within it.

Inherent tensions

The PMG and the Derg (the Armed Forces Committee of about 150 behind the PMG) cannot escape the tensions inherent in the makeup of Ethiopia as a whole: tradition and conservatism vs. radicalism and change; the hitherto predominant Amharas vs. the at least numerically equal Gallas and the other peoples of the empire; Christians (which the Amharas are) vs. Muslims; and supporters of strong central power vs. supporters of a loosely knit federation.

The Amharas are likely to defend their hitherto privileged position under an Amharic imperial house. But it is significant that the emerging strongman of the PMG, Maj. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, is half-Galla, and that the PMG's frontman since the November elections is entirely Galla.

Possible sources of unrest besides Eritrea include the Muslim Somalis of Harar province and the Tigriyne-speaking people of Tegré province who spill over into Eritrea. In Tegré, the former imperial provincial governor and kinsman of the Emperor, Ras Mengesha Seyoum, is in the hills trying to raise a guerrilla army. In neighboring Bagender province, Army Gen. Nega Tegegne has disappeared with a group of armed followers.

* New nuclear agency praised

Continued from Page 1

NRC spokesmen say there has been no release of radioactivity to the environment as a result of any of these episodes. The newly ordered shutdown of boiling-water reactors, which produce about 2 percent of the nation's electrical power, should cause no disruption in electrical service, NRC spokesmen report.

All defective bypass pipes are being repaired or replaced, an NRC spokesman says. There is no reason to suspect that the other reactors, besides Dresden No. 2, have cracks in the emergency cooling pipes. But these steps are being taken as "a precautionary measure," he says.

The utilities involved must report their findings to NRC within 20 days. It is estimated that each of the reactors will be down for inspection two weeks.

Easy winner disqualified

By the Associated Press

Meadville, Pa. A surprise entrant easily won a doughnut-eating contest at Allegheny College recently. Identified only as "Hefty," he downed 18 glazed and sugared treats in 2 minutes, 32 seconds. The champ was later disqualified. He's a 230-pound St. Bernard dog.

* EEC tests Soviets on Berlin

Continued from Page 1

Last summer the Soviet Government strongly protested establishment of a federal environmental office in West Berlin. In this period traffic between West Germany and West Berlin was disrupted by the East Germans. The environmental office, however, remains, and the issue apparently has backed into history.

Western officials obviously think the decision is not a violation of the agreed status of the city. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, for example, says there is in fact a precedent for the decision.

Prime responsibility

This source cites a protocol supplement to the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1958, which is an agreement between the EEC countries to do all they can to further the vitality of West Berlin. And he adds that this recent EEC decision is simply a strengthening of already existing economic ties between EEC nations and West Berlin. Hence, he argues, it could not be a change in the status of the city.

The 1971 four-power agreement provides that there will be no unilateral changes in the "situation which has developed in the area" (West Berlin). The vocational education center itself would have a staff of fewer than 30 persons. Its prime responsibility would be to research and document different methods of education in the

EEC nations and to propose unifying changes.

A spokesman for the West Berlin city parliament told this newspaper that the EEC move was welcomed. He said that while the center will be small, it symbolizes the support that all of Europe gives to the freedom of West Berlin.

Negotiations due soon

Moscow could argue that West Berlin is not part of the EEC area, since it is not governed by West Germany. But on the other hand, West Berlin in the past has been represented in the EEC by Bonn in Brussels.

Trade negotiations between the EEC and Comecon, the Eastern trade bloc, are coming up soon. Observers also are wondering if these might be affected by the planned center.

Lot where Ford born to be donated to Omaha

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Neb. An Omaha businessman has purchased the land on which President Ford was born and said he will give it to the city.

James Paxson, president of the Standard Chemical Company, said the price of the vacant lot was \$17,250.

* Egypt turns to West

Continued from Page 1

ties toward the Middle East with the Kissinger operation. The formal purpose of the visit, of course, was for the British leadership to get acquainted with the new President in Washington. But behind this is the fact that the Middle East is the only subject of serious possible disagreement between Washington and London.

Britain's overwhelming first interest in the Middle East is avoidance of another war and quickest possible achievement of a stable condition. Mr. Wilson came to Washington hoping for assurance that Washington will do its utmost to bring Israel to terms with its Arab neighbors. He was also most interested in the true state of the American economy. Has "the corner been turned"? If so, he can feel less anxious about his own economy because a recovery in America would be reflected in better prospects for British trade.

Aid level questioned

On the far side of the world the big question is whether the White House in Washington will be allowed by the Congress to raise the level of its aid to the governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh. Both are under heavy enemy pressure. In both, morale is being undermined by the distaste in the American Congress for further American help.

Saigon is in no immediate danger. The dry season in the southern part of Vietnam has only another six weeks or so to run. The communist military offensive is still only in the lightly populated mountain areas, not down on the populous coastal plain. But President Thieu must hoard his ammunition unless he is assured of replacements when the present campaign season is finished.

A quick agreement by the Congress to allow President Ford to promise more help could make all the difference to the defense of Phnom Penh and to the morale of the people of South Vietnam. But if the idea spreads that Washington is abandoning them, then the end could come swiftly in all of Southeast Asia.

* Free buses for downtown

Continued from Page 1

choice will be left up to each city when it begins receiving its share of the \$11.3 billion mass-transit aid. Government already picks up the tab on most urban transit systems which run on red ink. In New York, where 40 percent of the nation's transit users ride each day, the deficit is more than \$400 million a year.

Those who favor ripping out the turnstiles and fare boxes argue that the next logical step is simply converting mass transit into another form of tax-supported, public service like police and fire protection.

Dayton was first

And since Dayton, Ohio, became the first major city to adopt no-fare shopper buses in August, 1973, the incentive to decongest city streets, relieve air pollution, and save gasoline has increased under pressure from the Environmental Protection Agency.

But opponents view the limited free bus lines as a disguised subsidy for inner-city merchants and not the best test of a larger citywide — or even nationwide — no-fare transit system. Hence, transit officials await the \$40 million federal experiment to come.

Seattle converted its downtown, 10-cent shuttle bus into a no-fare ride in September, 1973. Recent studies show that ridership doubled, retail sales were boosted \$5 million by the more adventurous walking shoppers and 8 percent of the city's workers shifted from car to transit commuting.

Revenue sharing used

In East Chicago, Ind., city officials put \$300,000 of revenue-sharing funds into eliminating the need for money and token collectors in the city's 15 buses. After bus routes were redesigned, most of the 47,000 residents found themselves living within two blocks of a bus stop. They can hop on for free.

The prototype of no-fare transit has been running for a decade in Commerce, Calif., that recoups by taxing its industry and 11,000 citizens. Although only 7 percent of the residents are bus riders, officials say service is good and car drivers do not complain.

A "travel stamp" program in West Virginia is closely watched by many states as a possible spur to mass transit. Similar to the food-stamp program which began in West Virginia 13 years ago, the seven-month-old federal demonstration project allows low-income elderly and handicapped to purchase an \$8 book of stamps for \$1 to \$5 (depending on need) to use for bus and taxi service.

* Bomb finder awaits funding

Continued from Page 1

ernment of the House Appropriations Committee. A committee source says no action would be taken unless administration requested it.

A 'tag' for explosives

A harmless substance, the gas known as a "taggant" — you identify — tag — any factory-made material that could be used in a bomb. This would include dynamite, detonators, and caps. The chemical can be sensed by special detection device that signals the presence of an explosive. With the devices placed near an entrance, the chemical in an explosive would sound an alarm as bomb was brought into a building.

ATF officials refused to identify the chemical because its effect could be neutralized if its formula were known.

Four instances

When asked if the State Department bombing and the discovery of a bomb in an Oakland, Calif., federal building the same day might help push Congress to allocate the needed funds, Mr. Peterson said, "We would have thought the bombings at Los Angeles Airport (Aug. 6) and Francisco Towers in New York (Jan. 24) would have brought attention to the problem."

For now, he said, "we're doing everything we can, we've assumed the leadership in this thing without funding."

Another goal of researchers is the development of devices to detect the presence of bombs with no factory-made parts. Such home-made devices would contain none of the taggant material.

Still five years off

But while the taggant system could be in operation within 18 months, the other system is "about five years off," a bureau official said.

Home-made bombs can be made quite easily, explained Thomas Darr, chief of ATF's technical services division. "I have an office full of underground newspapers telling how to do it," he said. Such publication give complete details on how to make bombs with or without factory-made explosives and where to get it.

It is not illegal to publish this information, say both ATF and Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesmen. "But we wish it was," he added.

دولت، میانی

Women on welfare gain confidence

By Doris M. Ewing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore. — A dozen women crowd around the car at the small garage. Judy S., head buried in the mysterious innards of the vehicle, works obliviously to the others.

Now she looks up, grinning, raising her greasy hands in a victory clasp. The tune-up is coming along just fine.

These women are all enrolled in the Lane County Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) Confidence Clinic. This automatically means they have children, have not finished high school, and are on welfare.

The tune-up lesson is just one in a continuing series of one-time sessions to teach them to cope.

Only a few years ago, women in their predicament had few places to turn for help, encouragement, or education. But today, through a three-month session at the Confidence Clinic, they can work toward a high-school diploma, take driver training, study the job market, discover the wide variety of community services available to them, and maybe even head for college. Most important to the Confidence Clinic

the clinic. The association, headed by Lyndia Wilt, also a University of Oregon graduate, approved of the idea, and in March of 1972 the clinic opened its doors.

Commitment lacking

At first, it floundered. The unstructured program with a flexible curriculum geared to many interests (from job training — like typing — to homemaking and personal problems) demanded no real commitment from participants. And it satisfied no one.

"But we knew it could work, and we were sold on it," says Mrs. Newton. For months she fought for the clinic's survival. Then, in fall, 1972, she took complete charge, until about a year ago when Mrs. Wilt began sharing the ever-increasing responsibilities.

Today the program is structured and demanding. Commitment to attendance and the program's demands is required, and job training is no longer offered.

"Instead," says Mrs. Newton, "the change has been from learning to type to using that time to learn about the community, services offered, and how to survive in this environment."

The participants now can choose to learn how "to operate and live as persons, rather than just learning how to fight bureaucracy."

There's no 'hiding'

All kinds of things are discussed, from how to take care of children to how to believe in yourself. One of the keys to the success of the program is that the participants don't "hide on welfare." Admitting that they need help is a big first step.

Just what goes on during a typical session? Foremost is the obtaining of the GED, the equivalent of a high-school diploma. This is required for membership in the clinic. Daily classes are taught from 9 to 2 by certified teachers placed by a local community college.

Driver education is also available, through a private agency.

Dozens of community "resource persons" introduce the women to the broad spectrum of government and other local services available; to such diverse topics as human sexuality, cooperative markets; from alternative life-styles to mechanics and a myriad of new ideas and values.

The clinic also has an arrangement with the National Council of Businessmen to help find jobs for its newly motivated clients.

Monthly stipend given

As part of the federal work-incentive program, each woman receives a monthly stipend for child care and a clothing and transportation allowance. Failure to be committed to the program results in docking of the check.

As Mrs. Newton says, "This approach is certainly better, because now each one of the women is under obligation to be responsible to herself — a new idea to many." Being committed to the program is a must, not only so that the program can function, but so that it can succeed in its goal: to instill self-confidence.

Students are enthusiastic. Take 21-year-old Glenda L., mother of a three-year-old girl — she is looking forward to attending college. Or Donna D., who wants to become a social caseworker.

Or LaVada M., mother of five, out of school for 20 years. "I really felt the need to do something more with my life," she says. She now looks ahead to a career working with plants.

Financial aid for police widows

By Mildred Jailer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The only thing that ever scared me was the thought of what would happen to my wife and two daughters if I met death while working as a policeman," says John Harrington, 30-year veteran of the Philadelphia police force and national president of the Fraternal Order of Police.

In Philadelphia, policemen are not permitted to be part of social security; they depend on a pension system. And if anything were to happen to Mr. Harrington in the line of duty, his family "would have to make it on half my pay. They would lose the house, and would not be able to meet cost of living expenses."

A helping hand

That is what could happen in a lot of other cities as well. And that is the reason that in some areas, "hundred clubs" have been formed.

These voluntary organizations are composed primarily of businessmen who are concerned with the plight of families of slain law officers, and often fire fighters, too.

Hundred clubs — which may be geared to the needs of an entire state, such as The Hundred Club of Connecticut, to a county (The Two Hundred Club of Essex County, N.J.), or a city (the Hundred Club of

Dayton) — date back only 14 years. At that time, Bill Packer, a Detroit automobile dealer, and several of his friends raised \$7,800 for the widow of a city police sergeant.

When another police officer was killed and considerably less money was raised for the family, Mr. Packer organized what now is believed to be the first Hundred Club.

Patterned on Detroit

Many of the clubs that have since sprung up across the country have been patterned after Detroit's pioneer effort. Membership is usually limited to 100 or 200 persons. Although there are exceptions, The Hundred Club of New Hampshire, for instance, has 400 members and is currently aiming for 500.

Most of the clubs (which may use other names, such as the Blue Coats of Louisville, Ky.; Two Hundred Club of Greater Miami, or the St. Louis Backstoppers) prefer to keep public awareness of their deeds to a minimum. Funds are raised through membership and initiation fees (these are typically \$100) and large single contributions from members, interested city residents, and estates.

The basic program tends to vary from club to club. According to Louis J. Orabka, the Backstoppers' executive director, "We pay off the

entire amount for the car, the butcher, the baker."

The Backstoppers also pay the mortgage or rent, and hold Christmas parties for the mothers and children, with entertainment, a \$50 savings bond for each child, and other gifts — most of them contributed by St. Louis merchants. In addition, there is a student educational assistance fund — half grant and half available as a noninterest loan — that can be used for college or technical training.

How to form a club

Today, at least 20 of the 53 clubs are trying to form new clubs throughout the country. To further this goal, representatives gathered in New York last May, to organize an informational council.

As Orday P. Burden, the council's chairman, describes it, the council's chief objective will be to keep hundred-club members informed of the progress being made in increasing the number of clubs across the country. Efforts will focus on areas where their services are most needed.

The council will also be happy to answer any queries from persons wanting to start a hundred club. Address them to: Orday P. Burden, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020.



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

Police "insurance"

WORLD'S GOOD SAMARITANS

Help for others can take many different forms. Sometimes people need money; sometimes skills; sometimes self-confidence. Here are three programs which, in widely different ways, offer one or all of these things.

For all, welfare has been a degrading blow at the end of a succession of crises. For most, life had become an endless dark tunnel of woes, until the Confidence Clinic opened new doors.

"There are so many things the women don't know," said Mrs. Wilt. "We present that needed information. We don't decide for them, but expect them to make decisions on their own."

The clinic offers no counseling, but it does offer help and referral. "We plant seeds. We give lectures, and information. That way, they're not threatened."

Adds Mrs. Wilt, "Throughout the program we have constant evaluation of goals, of growth, of achievement."

And overall, the experience at the

Confidence Clinic is seen as a time for participants to take stock of their potential, to face reality and the step-by-step possibility of attaining goals.

Do you know any unsung Samaritans?

The "World's Good Samaritans" is an ongoing story. If you know of any unsung individual or organization that has seen a need and is doing something to help, tell us about it. Monitor writers will follow up as many suggestions as possible. Send material to: Feature Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, P.O. Box 358, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02125.

Parolee to employee — learning job skills

By Susanne Sommer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"See that fellow with the black hair over there, the one showing the lady how to take care of her asparagus fern? Would you believe that he's served time?"

The young man speaking had something of a record himself. Only 19 years old, he had been bounced from foster home to foster home since he was four. At one point he was taking "speed" and heroin, and had gone to jail on drug and burglary charges.

These young men are not average plant-store employees. And not too long ago neither of them would have been able to find jobs. Few employers are willing to risk hiring young parolees; they find it difficult to accept the fact that former prisoners can become responsible, hard-working individuals.

Fortunately, Elwood Peterson and Fred Bergold of Sacramento, Calif., believe such transformations are possible. And they have put their ideas to the test in the Exotic Plant Store, a place for parolees to learn work skills and behavior.

'Parents to parolees'

Mr. Peterson and his wife Fuji are professional foster parents to California Youth Authority parolees between the ages of 17 and 21. They have operated foster homes in the Sacramento area for six years. "These are lost boys, full of low self-esteem. Like all of us they need love," Mr. Peterson says.

Another problem is that these young men usually don't know the ABCs of holding a job. "They have to learn to deal with a 9-to-5 world and then be taught to produce. Our boys have to learn that as an employee they are an investment to the employer," Mr. Peterson emphasizes.

"They have to be taught to come to work every day and on time. A sense of responsibility must be developed. They have to learn that they must be in good shape mentally and physically. And they must be taught that physical appearance is important."

The idea for the plant store came to Messrs. Peterson and Bergold as they pondered over what they could do to provide parolees with on-the-

job training and meaningful employment, as well as teach job responsibilities. Mr. Bergold had had 12 years of experience with plants.

They do it all

The Exotic Plant Store opened in 1972. The young men sell, keep the books, care for plants, and rent and deliver live plants to various businesses in the community.

When asked how the group responded to working in the store, Mr. Peterson replied, "I have no problem getting work out of them. We work together. I am not the big boss man who stands over them cracking a whip."

There was no problem turning them on to plants either. "Our house



By Susanne Sommer

ABCs of plants—and jobs

is full of plants, so they were familiar with them before the store opened," says Mr. Peterson. "The kids have 90 percent more success with the plants than our customers do."

Some of the young men have moved on to other jobs, while others have stayed at the Exotic Plant Store. One former parolee, an adept plant-care taker, also is the bookkeeper and in charge of plant rentals.

"My main trip, besides having a foster home, is to inform Sacramento employers that these kids are no different than other kids," Mr. Bergold says.

And the Exotic Plant Store proves it.

Club offers out-of-work executive members a special boost

As the tide of unemployment grows, more and more executives are finding they, too, are having to make the adjustments of the unemployed. A group of executives, the Forty Plus Club, is dedicated to helping out-of-work executives 40 and over adjust to their new circumstances and find new jobs.

By George Moneyhun

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Business executive Peter Shuka is out of work — but not out of hope.

For almost a year the 47-year-old New Yorker has been unemployed, but unlike most jobless Americans, Mr. Shuka has discovered vitally needed moral support from an unusual source: a group of fellow out-of-work executives.

Mr. Shuka is one of 150 jobless

executives who make up the membership of the Forty Plus Club in New York City. In existence since 1959 and one of 12 such groups across the United States, the club is dedicated solely to helping its members find jobs.

It's the only club I know dedicated to its own destruction," chuckles Mr. Shuka. As soon as a member finds a job, a "ringing out" ceremony — performed with a huge bell — officially ends his membership.

Five or six a week

"We graduate five or six men a week," explains Robert Shea, executive vice-president of the club and an unemployed executive and club member since October. The club's roster has grown from 125 members a year ago to its current 150, reflecting the country's increasing unemployment rate.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, joblessness among white-collar workers has risen to 4.1 percent, its highest rate since the Labor Department began keeping such records in 1968. The latest



By a staff photographer

available figures for December indicate there are 665,000 unemployed executives compared with 412,000 a year earlier. This includes managers, administrators, and professional and technical specialists.

Normally the average length of

membership in the Forty Plus Club is three to four months, but the state of the economy has lengthened the average to six or seven months now.

The club is composed of seven committees that provide a variety of services for the jobless executive,

who in turn is required to spend 2½ days a week working on the committees. One of the most important services is job counseling.

"It's a traumatic experience to be let go after you've spent 20 years with one company," Mr. Shuka explains. "I held two responsible positions in my career before I received the pink slip. You suddenly feel lost. You don't know where to turn, and that's where the club comes in. The moral support you get from the other members is invaluable. It keeps you going."

Tasks to do

An important spinoff of the required club work, say members, is that the out-of-work executive is forced to leave his house and "go off to work" two days a week. "That's important psychologically," remarked one man, "and it also gives your neighbors the impression you're leaving for work as normal."

More tangible club services include tips on how to write a resume (never mention your age, just your experience). An interview skills course teaches the job hunter how to handle

himself in an interview. The club's "marketing department" contacts prospective employers in search of job openings.

Only about 20 percent of the members find jobs with the club's help; most do so on their own.

Requirements

The only requirements for membership in the club is that an applicant be 40 or older, unemployed, and has earned at least \$16,500.

The entrance fee is \$150, plus \$2 a week maintenance.

In the current economic crunch, club members say, the hardest to place in positions are marketing and sales executives and those in general management. Accountants are proving the easiest to place.

What many of the executives at the Forty Plus Club find is that they need to be more flexible and consider adapting their careers to new fields. But most important, they say, they find a fellow executive in the same boat who can help them ride out the rough waves of unemployment.

financial

Synthetic (car) oils: how long lasting?

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will synthetic oil last the life of your car?

Don't count on it. Synthetic lubricants have many fine qualities but an indefinite life may not be one of them.

The first company to market synthetic oils to motorists now is faced with \$11 million in lawsuits, all charging engine damage by late customers. The firm made extravagant claims that the oil would last the life of a car.

"This was an unproven fact," according to Harold Messick, head of the products-application department for Valvoline, which is testing but has not marketed the new oils.

"It has set back synthetic oils by at least five years," he adds.

Where they have had a major impact is in the aircraft industry. Jet engines use synthetic lubricants exclusively because of their high-temperature capability. "A jet just won't run on mineral oil," declares Mr. Messick.

Synthetic oils also resist oxidation, keep an engine far cleaner than any



Unseasonable day in Washington's Rock Creek Park

Can synthetic oil last a car's lifetime? Don't count on it yet

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

petroleum product, and indeed do last longer.

The question is: how long? Harry F. Reid, director of synthetic lubricants for Hanco Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., declares: "This whole business is clouded with misunderstandings, confusion, and exaggerated claims which are being made for products which 'do everything'."

"Synthetic oils do last longer than conventional lubricants but they cost five times as much. But unlike mineral oil, there is no adequate standard which defines how to measure the lifetime of a synthetic lubricant."

That's the rub. Despite a number of synthesized lubricants for automobiles now on the market, there is no definition of their performance similar to that prescribed for petroleum products by the Society of Automotive Engineers. This troubles the manufacturers of the synthetics.

Automakers, which are testing synthetic lubricants themselves, do not recommend against their use in an automobile engine. But they do require the replacement of the engine oil at specified time intervals.

If a motorist pours a synthetic oil into a car's crankcase and then fails to replace the oil as called for in the warranty booklet, he risks invalidating the warranty if damage is caused to engine.

Synthetics are making some headway, however.

A big truck-leasing company is testing synthetic oils in Miami, and they are being used by the military in the Arctic where temperatures dip to 60 degrees F. below zero and lower.

Further, the Philadelphia Police Department is experimenting with synthetics in some of its cars. Later the engines will be torn down to see what they look like.

Police units interested

Many police departments are interested in the new lubricant because it means less time off the highway for servicing.

"There is a select market for synthetics," notes Mr. Messick.

Valvoline already has piled up more than 600,000 miles of engine-evaluation tests using synthetic oils, involving all kinds of cars — more than any other company.

Valvoline also has run some high-temperature tests with police interceptors at 60 miles an hour under simulated trailer-towing conditions — a heavy load factor on the engine — to see if it would get more wear or develop a temperature problem with the synthetics.

'We backed off ...'

"When we discovered excessive wear, we backed off," declares Mr. Messick. The synthetics need more antiwear protection and the technology for that is pretty much available today, says the Valvoline spokesman.

"We also found that oil consumption at high speeds was about half that of petroleum-based oil. We have come to the conclusion that, while the synthetic oils are comparable — and even superior — to mineral oils from the standpoint of engine cleanliness, they are not quite strong enough with their engine-wear properties."

"It's just a matter of reformulating the oil."

Looking ahead, neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Messick expects the synthetic product to account for more than 5 percent of the automotive market in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, make sure you know what you are doing before switching from the conventional mineral oil in your car's engine, experts advise.

Yugoslavia, Dow sign oil-technology deal

By Eric Bourne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Yugoslavia's second biggest industrial deal with an American company has been launched.

The Dow Chemical Company, already an investor in Yugoslavia, and INA, one of the Croatian republic's two major oil and petrochemical enterprises, last week signed a letter of understanding on construction of a vast petrochemical complex at the north Adriatic city port of Rijeka.

At \$600 million, the deal rivals what was formerly the biggest single construction project undertaken by the Yugoslavs in American partnership — the Westinghouse contract concluded late last year to build a \$518 million nuclear power plant for Croatia and the neighboring republic of Slovenia.

One-half of this latter project is backed by U.S. Export-Import Bank credits and grants from a pool of European banks.

Last year, Dow joined with the Yugoslavs in the latter's first capital-sharing partnership with Americans in the petrochemical field. It was also the largest thus far of all Yugoslavia's equity ventures with foreign firms.

This \$21 million joint investment, for building a polystyrene-producing plant with Croatia's second chemical enterprise, OKI, seems to be a successful pilot operation.

Both Yugoslav Government and enterprise managements have been trying harder than ever this past year to remove doubts over some of the possible snags for Western investors.

The Dow contract will be seen in Belgrade as an encouraging sign of confidence and also of recognition of the much more rational economic approach the government is showing

in the country's present economic difficulties.

The Rijeka chemical complex is scheduled to be in operation by 1979, with considerable expansion foreseen for the early 1980s.

Rijeka is Yugoslavia's major port. On a nearby island, a big new port is under construction, where tankers will bring Middle East oil to a terminal of the planned Adria pipeline.

Laying of the line starts this year. It will be nearly 500 miles long with a carrying capacity of 34 million tons annually. It will carry oil across Yugoslavia to refineries near Belgrade and a spur line from Croatia will take 5 million tons annually each to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia's economic-business ties to the West have, in fact, made some dramatic progress in recent months.

New banking chairmen in Congress want easier money, more aid to housing

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Easier money, support for the housing market, and a tighter watch over price hikes in concentrated industries will get a strong push this year from the new chairman of the U.S. Senate and House banking committees.

The two Wisconsin liberals who head these key economic panels, Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Henry S. Reuss, are expected to revitalize congressional oversight of the financial world.

Mr. Proxmire became chairman of the Senate committee when John Sparkman (D) of Alabama moved to Foreign Relations, and Mr. Reuss deposed Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas. The two new chairmen are nearly 20 years younger than their predecessors and aggressive legislators. Both have served many years on the Joint Economic Committee and are keenly interested in the abstractions of economic policy.

Hearings scheduled

Mr. Reuss begins hearings next week on a bill aimed at increasing the money supply and channeling scarce credit into "productive" areas like housing.

The measure first would "request" the semi-independent Federal Reserve Board to let the money supply grow at an annual rate of 6 percent, instead of the recent 3 percent, for the first half of 1975. If the Fed finds it undesirable to do so, it would have to explain why to Congress.

Such interference with the Fed's rule of regulating the money supply apparently is unprecedented, and Mr. Reuss says he does not view it as something Congress should do regularly. But he thinks the Fed has been too restrictive in the current recession, and that the newly elected Congress has a mandate to combat the economic slowdown.

Mr. Reuss has not always pressed for easier money, as Mr. Patman was inclined to do; a year ago he was asserting that the Fed was letting money increase at an inflationary pace.

Frequent progress reports

Secondly, the bill would direct the Fed to allocate credit toward housing, productive investment, small business, and similar "priority" purposes and away from such things as currency speculation and conglomerate take-overs. It could do this either by strong voluntary program on the part of the banks, with frequent progress reports to Congress, or by requiring the banks to hold larger reserves against nonpriority lending. Mr. Reuss wants the bill through the House by the end of February, as can probably achieve it.

Whether Congress could override possible veto is harder to predict.

For more direct aid to housing, Mr. Reuss is pushing a bill to subsidize home mortgages down to 6 percent for families in the \$8,000 to \$16,000 income bracket, for four years. That would help move the present backlog of unsold houses, and after four years the figures, the homeowners' income will have risen enough to enable them to pay full interest rates.

A good bet?

Since Mr. Proxmire is also a strong supporter of housing subsidy, action on that front appears to be a good bet whether in the specific form Mr. Reuss proposes or something else.

Both chairmen oppose across-the-board wage and price controls, but want the government to play a more active role than it now does.

Mr. Reuss favors a permanent agency to control prices (but not wages, at least at the beginning) in those or so industries where a firm's control more than half the market.

Crossword

ACROSS

1. Dominion
2. Son of Chaos
3. See eye to eye
4. Garden plant
5. Traveler's inn
6. Thwarted
7. Shakespearean character
8. Greco, ...
9. Sprite
10. Educational association
11. Icelandic saga
12. Flower wreath
13. Broadway playwright

DOWN

1. Aries
2. Personality
3. Finesse
4. Ugly look
5. Girl's name
6. German city
7. Mellow
8. Zola
9. Fruit fly larva
10. Manipulate
11. Gloomy
12. Opera role
13. Other
14. Star part

ACROSS

30. Goddess
31. Pouch
32. Short jacket
33. Girl's nickname
34. Sir Anthony
35. Faculty
36. Japanese admiral
37. Leaflet
38. Russian sea
39. Young fish
40. Mistreat
41. Buckingham
42. Curtain material
43. Banished

DOWN

52. Adolescent years
53. Fare
54. Large constellation
55. Contestant
56. Maritime
57. Chop finely
58. Rose's husband
59. Baboon
60. Negligent
61. Ancient judge
62. Boy's nickname
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sports

NFL draft lays it on the line—and linebackers

With a few exceptions, backs and receivers are in lesser demand

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The glamour boys who run with the ball, throw it, or catch it, get the glory all fall, but once each year around this time—the National Football League draft—reminds us where games are really won and lost—up front in the trenches.

This year the lesson was even more pointed than usual, with prime beef on the hoof virtually the only commodity in demand throughout the early rounds.

Sometimes you could almost hear the scouts drooling over those 270-pound defensive ends and tackles, which isn't really too surprising when one recalls how Pittsburgh's awesome front four completely dominated both the AFC championship game and the Super Bowl.

Anyway, 18 bulging linemen and four slightly trimmer linebackers—all adding up to more than two tons—dominated the first round selections.

Round Two was even better for the foot soldiers, who accounted for 18 of the 28 choices, and the trend continued in subsequent rounds.

Big names must wait

The pickings were slim, meanwhile, among the Saturday's Hero types, with such famous names as Roosevelt Leaks, David Humm, Pat Haden, and even Helaman Trophy runnerup Anthony Davis forced to wait their turns until a goodly number of the big boys were accounted for.

It's true, of course, that quarterback Steve Bartkowski of California was the overall No. 1 choice, but he and Purdue wide receiver Larry Burton were the only big-name offensive stars picked in the first round.

After Atlanta chose Bartkowski as expected, the trend of the draft quickly emerged as Dallas took 248-

pound defensive end Randy White of Maryland and Baltimore picked 249-pound guard Ken Huff of North Carolina.

Haden, McKay go late

Chicago, choosing fourth, went for running back Walter Payton of Jackson State, but then it was back to the meat market again as Cleveland took 250-pound defensive end Mack Mitchell of Houston and Kansas City selected linebacker Robert Brazile of Jackson State. And so it went, with only an occasional backfield star sneaking in there among the behemoths.

The drafting pattern for Southern California's Rose Bowl champions is

probably as good an illustration as any. We all remember the drama of that game, with MVP quarterback Pat Haden passing to his favorite receiver J. K. McKay for the last-minute touchdown that upset mighty Ohio State. Well, by the time Haden was picked in the seventh round, a half dozen of his own teammates and more than 180 other players from around the country had gone before him. And when Cleveland finally got around to choosing McKay in the 16th round, there was hardly anybody left but the waterboys.

Press clippings don't mean much to pro scouts though—as even Davis found out. The three-year USC standout actually went fairly high in the draft—in the middle of the second round to the Jets—but he had to sit by first while such lesser known running backs as Payton and Don Hardeman of Texas A&I were chosen before him.

That little bit of ego-bruising was

nothing, however, compared to what befell some other well known running backs. Leaks, the Texas fullback who looked like a potential No. 1 choice until an injury slowed him down last year, lasted until Round Five. And Mike Esposito, Boston College's record-breaking ball carrier, wasn't picked until Round Seven.

A lot of famous quarterbacks learned a lesson in harsh reality too. Nebraska's Humm lasted until the fifth round, Tom Shuman of Penn State went in the sixth round, and Temple star Steve Joachim joined Haden as a seventh round selection.

Many from small schools

The emphasis on size is only one reason for the relatively late drafting of such players. Another is that there are always quite a few unpublishable athletes from smaller schools who receive better marks on the pro scouting reports than the big names

—and who consequently get picked ahead of them.

Few people could have guessed, for instance, that out of the first six choices two would come from little Jackson State. There were also first round picks from such schools as Grambling, South Dakota, Texas A&I, San Jose State, and Langston.

Big-time schools had their innings too, of course, led by Ohio State with three first round picks (tackles Kurt Schumacher and Doug France and cornerback Neal Colzie). And in the final analysis, the scouting reports on which all this is based aren't any more foolproof than the various other ways of picking all-Americans.

Many of those drafted high will fail to work out, while as always there will be sleepers picked in the late rounds who exceed expectations. So to find out who this year's top draft choices really are, we'll just have to wait until sometime next fall.

Moe Berg—he was simply extraordinary

By Phil Elderkin

Moe Berg, in what was never a distinguished career in terms of statistics, caught for five major league baseball teams between 1923 and 1939. They were the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Chicago White Sox, the Cleveland Indians, the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox.

What set this remarkable scholar-athlete apart from his peers was his ability to speak 12 languages, his romance with foreign newspapers, plus a natural mystique about his comings and

Change of pace

goings off the field that often had his teammates scratching their heads.

"All of this has been sorted out and put together in a new book called 'Moe Berg—Athlete, Scholar, Spy.' It is a beautiful piece of research done for Little, Brown and Co., by Louis Kaufman, Barbara Fitzgerald and Tom Sewall and is a bargain at \$7.95.

When Berg boarded the Empress of Japan on Oct. 20, 1934, along with several other big leaguers for a series of exhibition games in the Orient, only Moe carried a letter of introduction from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Berg was very much in evidence early in the tour, instruct-



Moe Berg

ing Japanese college players in their native tongue, and going behind the plate almost every time his pal, Ted Lyons, was scheduled to pitch. But as the tour lengthened into November, Moe not only missed several social functions but sometimes did not show up at the ball park at all.

On Nov. 27, in a Japanese paper, Berg read with interest where United States Ambassador Grew's daughter, Mrs. Cecil Burton Lyon, had given birth to a girl at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo. The hospital was an extremely tall building, which towered above most of the city.

Two days later, while Moe's teammates were playing an exhibition 17 miles north of Tokyo, he walked into St. Luke's carrying a small bouquet of flowers and wearing a stylish black kimono. After telling a nurse in Japanese that he was a friend of Ambassador Grew's daughter, she led him past security officials in the lobby to an elevator that would carry him to the seventh floor.

But Moe never went into Mrs. Lyon's room. When he was sure nobody was looking, Berg slipped through an exit door where he climbed a set of stairs to the hospital roof. Only then did he remove a motion picture camera which had been strapped to his body.

In just a few minutes, this unique of all catchers had photographed industrial complexes, oil refineries, munition plants, railroad lines, war ships in Tokyo Bay and the Imperial Palace. Then he left as silently as he had come.

Eight years later these same films were among those shown to Jimmy Doolittle's pilots aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet prior to their surprise bombing attack on Tokyo.

The first time I ever heard about Berg was from Ed Rumill, who was this paper's baseball writer for more than 40 years. Rumill brought Moe into the Monitor one day to show him the workings of a major newspaper and for an explanation of how our library staff filed and catalogued

clips and other pertinent information.

Berg fell in love with the place and later got special permission to visit and use the facilities of the Monitor library whenever he felt like it—which turned out to be a good deal of the time when the Red Sox were in Boston and didn't have a game. Moe, as Ed recalls, once told him the Monitor had some first edition English Bibles (including the first folio of the King James version dating back to the 17th century) that probably could not be found anywhere else in the world.

Rumill also remembers Berg taking him to a small cemetery behind a church in Baltimore—this was during a Red Sox road trip in the mid-1930s—where they visited the grave of Edgar Allan Poe. "I not only got an instant education concerning Poe's poetry," Ed said, "but before we left Moe stood there and recited from memory every verse from The Raven."

Other chapters in this book tell of Berg's chase across Italy, one step ahead of the SS; his impersonation of a member of Berlin's General Staff; and his orders to assassinate German physicist Werner Heisenberg, if he felt the great scientist was actually developing atomic weapons for Hitler.

All this about a man who never drove an automobile, owned seven identical dark suits, always took three baths a day, and was as mystified by the curve ball as any lifetime .243 hitter.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Turks and Caicos: friendly but sleepy isles

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Turk Island
The Canadian flag waving over a small group of sun-drenched islands in the Caribbean?

As farfetched as that idea sounds, there are a lot of people in the Turks and Caicos Islands who, one way or another, would like to see it come true.

For now, however, there seems to be little prospect of it happening. In the first place, Canada has rejected the idea of adding a Caribbean province — and that has turned attention here to other ways of solving the islands' political and economic future.

With more and more United States residents coming as tourists and a handful staying as property owners, and with the United States dollar the official currency, there are persons here who think maybe the Turks and Caicos will find some sort of link with the United States. But no formal movement in this direction is under way.

Located 600 miles southeast of Florida, the 30 islands that compose the Turks and Caicos group are an appendage to the Bahamas chain. But politically the Turks and Caicos islands have opted to go their separate ways from their northern neighbors, now an independent nation.

Expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, they soon returned and despite subsequent Spanish efforts to dislodge them, the Bermudians remained until 1784, when French invaders from Haiti expelled them.

But the British were back two years later in 1786 and have remained ever since. British loyalists from Georgia came in the 1790's and began a cotton industry among the Caicos Islands, while the salt deposits, particularly on Grand Turk and Salt Cay, continued to be extracted.

By the end of the 19th century, however, these activities fell off and have not returned.

The result is that there is today only a limited amount of salt extraction, a little cotton raising, and a small fishing industry, in addition to tourism.

The Turks and Caicos group is a British colony, indeed has been under the British flag continuously since 1786. But W. E. Hutton, the top assistant to the British governor, admits that the islands and the islanders themselves are more oriented to the United States and Canada.

"It is a U.S.-oriented way of life," he says.



Friendly Turks and Caicos, slumbering, sun-drenched

The big problem today, as in the past, has to do with the islands' economic viability.

A century ago, the islanders did a fairly good business in salt and cotton. But those days are long since past.

Tourism has blossomed to a degree in recent years, and several of the islands, including Grand Turk, which is the government seat and the most populous, Providenciales, and South Caicos have modest hotel facilities.

But the tourist fare is not the usual Caribbean sort of tourist activity. There are no huge hotels, shopping bazaars, casinos, nightclubs, noise, or traffic.

Only about 5,800 visitors came in 1973 and the totals for 1974 were a little higher.

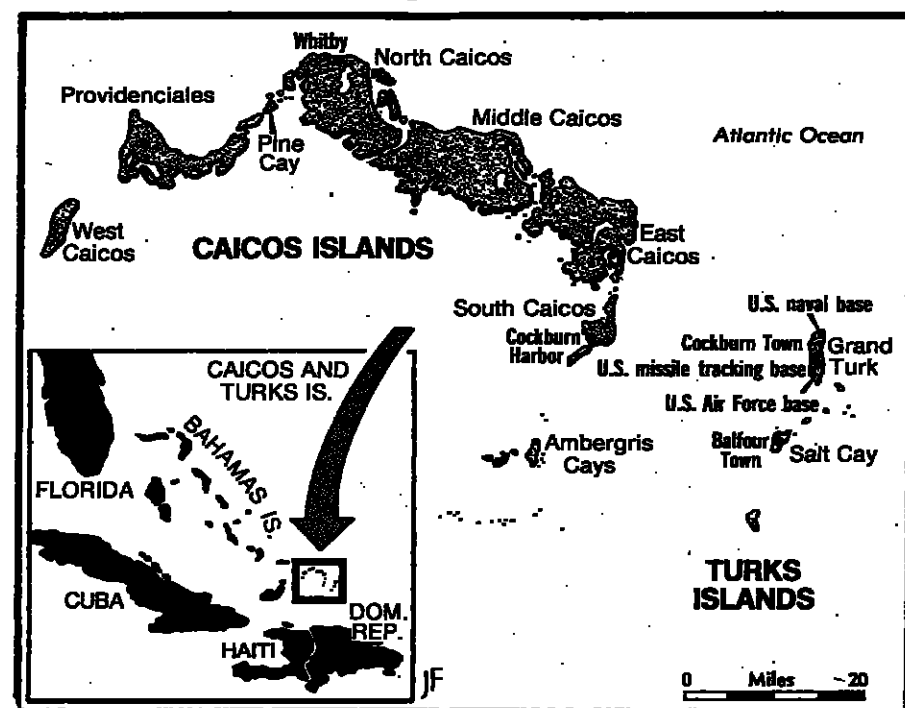
The islanders hope to keep it that way, although they are a friendly, warm-hearted people, a mixture of races — white, black, and others.

As far as the economy is concerned, the question comes down to this: Just what can be the future for these 30 islands, only 8 of which are inhabited, with a population of fewer than 6,000?

The British pump in close to \$3 million yearly to assist in capital improvements and developments, such as roads and airport runways, and in grants-in-aid to the islands. That can go on for a long time to come, but the British hope not.

Property purchased

Development plans, on a modest scale, have been drawn up to increase



tourism by small amounts, and there are several resort home projects on the islands, with the largest on Providenciales. Quite a few persons from the United States and Canada have purchased property in these projects and are building homes for retirement and vacations.

But the question of the economic viability of the islands remains.

That's why there has been a considerable interest in some sort of link

with Canada. The enthusiasm and talk about it, however, has slackened in the past six months or so since Canada rejected the idea.

Meanwhile, these islands continue to slumber. Despite the slowly increasing trickle of visitors, the Turks and Caicos remain best known for their colorful postage stamps. Whether they will become better known for other reasons in the future remains to be seen.

Jobs scarce

Recession nudges out Switzerland's aliens

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

Lugano, Switzerland

Tens of thousands of resident aliens may soon be leaving Switzerland as a result of the current worldwide recession.

Many foreign workers will be going because there are fewer jobs for them here, while nonworking aliens are finding that Switzerland is getting too expensive for them.

Switzerland's ultra right-wing National Action, whose proposal to cut down the number of foreigners in the country by half was decisively defeated in a referendum last October, has not given up on the issue and is still demanding legislation to control the foreigners allowed to work here. Its goal is to reduce the present ratio of about 16 percent foreigners in a total population of some 6.3 million to something nearer 10 percent.

Exodus under way

But economic factors may make the National Action's initiatives superfluous.

A noticeable exodus of both working and nonworking foreigners is in fact already under way. Immigrant laborers from Italy, Greece, and other affluent nations no longer can count on unlimited opportunities in Switzerland to repair roads, build houses, work in foundries and machine shops, or produce textiles and clothing. And besides those forced out by the job scarcity, there are those refused work permits as Swiss officialdom reacts to both economic trends and feelings stirred by the anti-foreigner campaigns.

The government at present is issuing only 5,000 new permits per year, in contrast to the tens of thousands handed out in earlier years.

Zero growth expected

The year 1975 is expected to be Switzerland's first postwar year of zero real growth, with the strong possibility of a slight drop from 1974's depressed levels. It is estimated that more than 40,000 workers were laid off in 1974 by the building industry, one of the first hit by the slowdown. The great majority of them were Italians, who have presumably left the country, not to be replaced. Nearly as many more are expected to be affected during 1975.

The 450,000 nonworking foreigners

in Switzerland, who make up percent of the foreign community include Sir Charles Chaplin and a few other film stars, aristocrats, and retired tycoons who are escape taxes in their own countries. Many more are middle-class pensioners who chose Switzerland for scenery and tranquility and because they could just about afford it.

Inflation takes toll

Even those who came as little as three or four years ago are getting to 40 percent fewer Swiss francs for their sterling or dollar incomes when they arrived, and this is added to a relatively modest but noticeable percent annual inflation rate.

All segments of the foreign population are paying for the new Swiss awareness that the easygoing fiscal policy of the past has not brought the revenues needed to meet the spiraling cost of running the country. Thus, federal income tax has been raised considerably. Even if its bite is comparatively mild, the tax cuts, which levy most of the taxes Switzerland, are increasing their demands as well.

The canton of Tessin used to be nonworking foreigners at a rate based on five times their annual pay for rent. This has been raised to eight times, and obviously can be further adjusted at will.

Local taxes rise

Communal or local taxes have gone up proportionately, since they are based on a percentage of the canton ones. To complete the picture, it slump in share and bond prices over the world is of personal concern to a good many foreigners resident in Switzerland.

Hence in any circle of acquaintances, new gaps appear daily. The retired American stockbroker moved to Monte Carlo where he pays income taxes or death duties. The German industrialist sells his Swiss flat and buys one on the French Riviera, where his deutsche marks, a lot further. British couples who thought they would be comfortably off for the rest of their lives find the incomes in Swiss terms woefully inadequate and pack up and go home.

And as they go, the new restrictions on immigrants mean that the empty spaces they leave in the foreign community may go unfilled for a long time.

Soviet treasure hunt: postwar government bonds a search for 'worthless'

By Reuter

Soviet citizens who wrote off their large collections of postwar national investment bonds as a bad debt to the state must be gnashing their teeth this year.

For, after 30 years in which bonds were devalued, used as wallpaper, shelf lining, or simply lost, the Soviet Government has begun redeeming them.

For many years, they were compulsory substitutes for one or two months' wages in the pay packet of every worker, so almost every Soviet family once had some bonds hidden away.

The first repayment of 100 million new rubles (about \$188 million) came at the end of December against bonds issued in 1948 in exchange for all prewar holdings.

To a safe place

"I never thought they would be paid back," said one Russian who received back 20 of the 260 rubles in bonds he had put aside. "But the bonds didn't ask to be fed, so I put them in a safe place and forgot about them."

The initial repayment sum is less than half the total value of the 1948 issue — and compares with a final state debt of 2.6 billion new rubles (\$3.5 million) accumulated by 1968, when the government halted bond issues.

Official statements have pledged to pay back the last kopeck by 1987 — although with none of the interest promised in the small print on the back of each certificate.

Doubts strengthened

The main reason for previous doubt that the state would honor its debt was an announcement by former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1967 that both the issue and redemption of the bonds, called "obligatsiya" in Russian, would be frozen for 20 years.

Bonds by the million were assigned to attics, discarded, or used to back wallpaper when workers heard Mr. Khrushchev explain that the economy was not strong enough to halt sales and begin repayments. In some cities, angry citizens even plastered their seemingly worthless obligatsiya on

public advertisement pillars in protest.

Now, anyone who has found an abandoned horde can cash in on it bonanza. Bonds have been found: old furniture, books, and dusty boxes. Hunters visiting deserted villages: the northern forests have even discovered moldy trunks filled with today equivalent of pieces-of-eight.

The bonds were first issued during the rapid industrialization of the 1930s with a 4 percent interest rate at promise to repay the buyer within 10 years.

As became the accepted practice, a doubting worker felt disinclined to subscribe, he risked dire pressure at work — although the bonds were nominally voluntary.

More bonds issued

With World War II and the huge task of reconstructing a devastated country, the Soviet Government stepped up its output of bonds as many workers found themselves contributing as much as two months' wages yearly.

"It was always such a disappointment to find bonds instead of money in your wage packet," said one Russian librarian who began his career at the time. "We thought it was money down the drain."

By 1946 more than 70 million people were having to buy the obligatsiya out of their already meager incomes.

There have been two currency reforms since the bonds were issued cutting their value in today's ruble by 30 times their initial cost.

Value depreciated

The first reform of 1947 sliced one third off the value of prewar war-time holdings. A shake-up of the ruble value in 1961, changing 10 old rubles into one new, means repayments are now being made in tens and hundreds, not thousands.

The next draw, to decide the order of repayment, is scheduled for the end of the year, following what was seen as a test run in December to discover how many bonds are still in circulation.

Even if it is only half of those issued, as many Russians believe, the government has clearly committed itself to considerable expense.

Schutz gegen die Öldollar

Der Beschluß der wichtigsten Ölexportländer, den Kissinger-Plan zu unterstützen, nach dem ein 25-Milliarden-Dollar-Fonds zum Rückkauf der Petrodollar angelegt werden soll, ist ein bedeutender Schritt vorwärts.

Dieser Plan kann keinen absoluten Schutz vor den durch den Dollarüberschuss bedingten Gefahren gewährleisten. Die Schatzkammern der Ölexportländer haben nämlich einen jährlichen Zugang von 60 bis 70 Milliarden Dollar.

Erstens würde der „Rückkauf-Fonds“, den Außenminister Kissinger und Finanzminister Simon vorschlugen, erst später im Jahr oder nächsten Jahr in Kraft treten — sollte dieser Plan überhaupt von der Legislative der beteiligten Länder unterzeichnet werden. Und da die Vereinigten

Staaten zusammen mit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, als die wichtigsten Deponenten überschüssiger OPEC-Petrodollar, die Hauptlast zu tragen hätten, mag der Kongreß den Kissinger-Simon-Vorschlag skeptisch betrachten.

Mit diesem Fonds soll vor allem eine Einschränkung der finanziellen Macht der Ölproduzenten erzielt werden, die sie mit ihrem Überschuss an Petrodollar ausüben könnten. Im Augenblick zeigt sich keine Rückkaufspanik. Petrodollar werden auf den Finanzplätzen in New York, London und Bonn angelegt. Mit dem Öldollar werden Kredite zu einträglichen Zinsen gegeben — viele Banken melden als Ergebnis beträchtliche Gewinne.

Die Sache hat jedoch einen Haken: Die Ölproduzenten investieren ihre Gelder kurzfristig, die die Banken langfristig anlegen müssen. Daher sind die Banken empfindlich gegen plötzliche Veränderungen, was die Geldanlage der Ölproduzenten in den Ländern betrifft, und es entsteht eine delicate Finanzlage.

Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan würde die Regierungen der Ölverbraucherländer dazu verpflichten, sich gegenseitig gegen plötzliche Verlagerungen der überschüssigen Gelder der OPEC-Länder zu verteidigen. In dieser Hinsicht wäre er dem Vorschlag Großbritanniens, zehn Milliarden Dollar des Überschusses der Ölproduzenten über den Internationalen Währungsfonds (IMF) zu leihen, vorzuziehen. Bei der Einschaltung des IMF würden die Araber ihr Druckmittel beibehalten. Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan hat den weiteren Vorteil, daß Ölverbraucher sich gezwungen sehen, ihren Ölimport zu reduzieren.

In der Zwischenzeit können Defizitländer weiterhin Kredite aus dem IMF bekommen. Entwicklungsländer erhalten Subventionen für die Abtragung von Zinsen auf die durch das Öldefizit bedingten Kredite. Länder wie Frankreich, die Zahlungsschwierigkeiten haben, erhalten „Anzahlungen“ für Handelsabkommen mit Ölproduzierenden Ländern — die in die Milliarden Dollar gehen — (unglücklicherweise besteht ein

großer Teil des Handels in Waffenlieferungen). Einige Länder wie die Bundesrepublik Deutschland haben keine Defizite. Und wieder kommen Milliarden von Petrodollar auf die Finanzplätze der großen Industrieländer.

Der Kissinger-Simon-Plan bewahrt nicht vor Gefahren wie einem Ölembargo oder Preiserhöhungen. Solch einen Schutz können nur Verhandlungen über den Nahostkonflikt und eine Verminderung der Abhängigkeit von dem Öl aus dem Nahen Osten bieten.

Daß der Vorschlag des Wiedereinschleusens Fortschritte macht, ist ein erfreuliches Zeichen dafür, daß die Ölverbraucherländer die Anlage des in den OPEC-Ländern vorkommenden Überschusses in ihrer eigenen Wirtschaft, wo die Gelder benötigt werden, fördern möchten — jedoch unter der Kontrolle ihrer eigenen Regierungen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 21. Januar.]

Abandon du tunnel sous la Manche

En cette période de récession générale frappant les économies industrielles occidentales, la décision de la Grande-Bretagne de mettre un terme à sa collaboration dans la construction du tunnel sous la Manche conduisant en France n'a rien d'extraordinaire. Particuliers, entreprises et gouvernements à tous les niveaux et dans de nombreux pays sont en train de faire des coupes sombres dans leurs budgets et de laisser de côté des projets qu'ils caressaient.

Mais la décision britannique concernant le tunnel comporte des raisons secondaires qui ne sont pas entièrement d'ordre économique. La plupart des \$2,5 milliards, que représentait le coût de construction du tunnel, devaient être réunis par des sociétés françaises et britanniques pour la construction du tunnel. A ce jour, les Britanniques n'auront dépensé que \$120 millions environ, y compris les frais d'annulation, ce qui ne représente pas une ponction importante dans le Trésor britannique.

L'insularité britannique, dont la résistance à la construction du tunnel remonte au temps de Napoléon, et l'adhésion contestée de la Grande-Bretagne au Marché commun doivent avoir joué un certain rôle dans cette décision.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 24 janvier, à la dernière page.]

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Saikei—a landscape in one flower pot

By Ruth S. Foster
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Saikei can bring the joy and challenge of bonsai to everyone. It costs little and can be enjoyed immediately. It is still a new art, even in Japan.

No one knew what it was, when I tried to find a class in Kyoto to learn this skill of making whole scenes or gardens in pots. (Could it have been my accent?) I ended up in a class of bonsai (rock arranging).

Basically, saikei is the technique of collecting tree seedlings, rocks, and moss, and harmoniously combining them to create a scene. Whole little forests, valleys, rocky cliffs, and river beds are created in miniature, using dwarfed trees.

The same classic bonsai techniques of pruning, shaping, and wiring are used on the plant material. (In 5 or 10 years, some of the plants might be worthy of being called bonsai, and repotted separately.)

Care of roots

Seedlings can be grown in flats or collected in spring and fall. Care must be taken to preserve the feeding roots near the trunk as these will become the permanent root ball center. The tops are pruned to balance the roots lost in transplanting. This is an opportunity to shape the little trees, but drastic pruning should not begin for a year, when the trees have recovered from the shock of transplanting.

Small nursery or supermarket plants can be used, but the typical "florist-dish-garden" variety of foliage plants should be avoided.

Order requisite

The same plants used for bonsai are good for saikei. Small-leaved species like pine, juniper, fir, maple, beech, ginkgo, azalea, plum, cherry, and crab apple are a few. Weak doses of fertilizer may begin at transplanting time.

The surface of the pot can have interest, variety, and may be irregular; however, it should not be a jumble of rocks and trees. The order of nature and its micro-environments are the same outdoors and in saikei.

It may be a craggy cliff planting by the sea; a gentle valley of wooded slopes; or high mountains with waterfalls and deep valleys.

A saikei arrangement may be intricate and complicated or just a simple wooded copse of several trees on a flat surface.

In the arrangement, there is always a dominant tree, carefully placed. The second tree is placed in relationship to the first, and so on with the third, fifth, etc. The arrangement may consist of one clump, or two separated by a valley.

Variety and placement

Trees used alone lack variety and may be monotonous. A good rock in just the right place can create a perfect illusion of age or timeless scene.

When the trees and stones complement one another, the scene becomes interesting. The more subtle the relationship, the less likely it will become boring.

The rocks themselves should have character. They are best if jagged and weathered. If the sense of an inland valley is wanted, they may be smooth river stones. Regular, even stones are rarely used. The more odd or distinctive, the better, as long as the stone is in harmony with the plant material and the pot.

Rock planting is a variation. A small plant, often a pine or maple, is planted in a depression in a rock, or on top of it. The soil is carefully placed, the rootball adjusted on top of it and wired to the rock. More soil is added and the whole growing area is stabilized with moss, also wired or fastened if necessary.

Rock pot

If the tree grows well and develops character with age, it can graduate to

becoming a full-fledged interesting bonsai.

Sometimes a large flat rock with a depression can actually be used as the base for the whole group—planting, substituting for the actual pot.

The possibilities are endless. With trees planted on a rock, even more care in watering is required, than in the shallow pots of regular bonsai. But the blending of materials is so aesthetically satisfying that the extra care is worthwhile.

All rocks and plants have direction or lines of force. They slant to the right or left, up or down. Some trees and rocks that are individually characterless alone become interesting as part of a grouping. In nature, plants normally lean toward the light, toward the valley, and away from the wind. Some grow straight and tall like spruce and fir.

These natural movements of trees, plus their own individual character are used in establishing the direction of a whole scene in a pot. If a plant's direction is toward the right, it is placed to the left of center in the pot, and visa versa. In a scene, the dominant tree in a group is also placed on the side of the pot opposite its direction.

Uses for stones

The direction of rocks must complement the plants. They may be used as part of the ground interest, or to represent scenery. An upright rock may represent a cliff or waterfall. A flat one may represent the shore.

A mountain-shaped rock gives a scene definition. If it has a white streak or coating, the rock may appear like water or snow. The idea is to create a realistic landscape with character.

Moss is a must. It may be used alone or combined with areas of sand to represent shores or river beds. The texture is much admired in Japan, where most of the famous gardens are covered with moss rather than grass.



An arrangement can be simple or intricate

I once followed three venerable, elderly Japanese gentlemen through Saito, the most famous moss garden in Kyoto. They were spotless in their starched white shirts, white cotton gloves, and white hats. Each wore about \$3,000 worth of camera equipment around his neck. I was busily taking pictures of rocks and vistas and Japanese charm. They weren't. I started photographing exactly what they were, and when the roll was developed, I had two dozen pictures of closeups of the texture of moss—in sun, in shade, near a rock, dappled, yellowish, reddish, with lichens.

The textures and colors were lovely and satisfying.

Moss topping

Bonsai-saikei is always topped with moss. It gives a natural appearance and ages an arrangement. One Japanese lady of exquisite taste has a pottery bowl filled only with a mound of moss to enjoy during the winter.

Moss is easy to find outdoors and to transplant. It grows in damp shade—ideal for a houseplant. There are

many kinds, some more desirable than others.

The pleasure of saikei, as with bonsai, is in creating beauty.

The intense desire to create something special out of insignificant trees and stones soothes and relaxes careworn minds so time passes unnoticed and unregretted, writes Toshio Kawamoto in his excellent book on the subject.

Knowing exactly where to place the plants and rocks, and how to nip, prune, and train for the desired shapes, requires much trial and error. It helps to study as many pictures as possible of famous bonsai, and to visit any collections that are available.

For the impatient gardener who wants the challenge of bonsai, the excitement of creating landscapes and beauty with plants and rocks instead of brush and canvas, and who hasn't large sums of money to invest, saikei offers the perfect opportunity.

Mrs. Foster is an ecologist with the Boston Parks and Recreation Department.

Try raising houseplants in window from seed

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever try raising houseplants from seed?

As a midwinter project it can add a bit of zest to your indoor gardening. If you can provide artificial lighting you can have yourself quite an adventure. But even with only windowsill space you can have an interesting time. The trick is to choose easy growers.

Marigolds, for example. Plant early-flowering dwarf triploid hybrids. They will germinate quickly and should bloom in about eight weeks, but they need a sunny window or artificial lighting.

Choose early bloomers

Petunias. Again choose the ones listed as early. Among the multifloras are white, pink, and bicolor. Or you can plant seeds of an early mixture like Burpee's Joy (new)—compact plants in solid colors, bicolors, and variegated types.

Ageratum, blue or white. The hybrids are early. Midget Blue is an All-America winner, compact plants five inches high.

Pink Hybrid Tomato or any of the small kinds which can be grown in pots. Plant Pinks in six-inch pots under lights or in a sunny window. You can have fruit indoors a little larger than the cherry variety.

Impatiens. The Elf dwarf hybrids grow 8 to 12 inches high, the dwarf standard 6 to 12. All are free flowering and easy to raise from seed and don't need sun.

African violets will grow from seed with minimum care, as most of you houseplant buffs know. Average room temperature and not strong sunlight is their dish.

New side of geraniums

Geraniums. The plants, of course, are readily available, but raising some from seed will perhaps be a new experience. A packet of mixed will yield pink, rose, salmon, and scarlet, and be more exciting to watch coming into flower than all one color.

Cacti are perennials but interesting to grow from seed. Make a small greenhouse with an upturned tumbler over each pot. Mixed varieties will be the most interesting. Some are slow to germinate but once started they are easily grown.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, now of Warminster, Pa. 18974, offers a special of the last four houseplants just suggested—No. 4793-6 C, one packet each with a pamphlet of instructions, for \$2.25: Blue Fairy Tale African Violet; Mixed cactus varieties; Florida Fancy Geranium; and Impatiens Glitters.

Burpee's also has seeds for other houseplants, both for raising in the window and under lights, and in a home greenhouse.

Annuals to grow

Among annuals to start in a greenhouse or heated frame are the showy calceolarias or Pouch Flowers (like an orchid), the gorgeous cineraria, the velvety gloxinia, and the pretty cyclamen. Perennials include seed packets of asparagus fern, Transvaal Daisy, and tuberous begonias, in mixed colors.

Raising foliage plants from seed also can be interesting for the indoor gardener. If your favorite nursery or mail-order garden catalog does not have seed in this category write to Geo. W. Park Seed Company, Greenwood, S.C. 29647.

For example, try one of the philodendrons. New in 1974 is Tuxia, a foot high, with red fronds opening to green, quite different. Six seeds for \$1.15.

Or Pertusum Monstera Deliciosa (not actually a philodendron) generally called the "cutleaf philodendron." A handsome climbing-type plant with deeply cut big leaves.

Palms to try

The Arabian Coffee Plant is quite easy and quick growing. Palms like a 70-degree temperature and moisture. The seeds take two to three months to germinate, so encourage patience! Rubber plants (Ficus) will do well under low light, although the seeds need light to germinate. Don't cover the seeds.

Any variety of Ficus is decorative but you might particularly like religiosa, the "Sacred Tree of India."

You may still be able to get in your local garden center some bulbs of paperwhite narcissus and Chinese Lilies for growing in pebbles and water. And in the spring mail-order catalogs if you order them soon while the bulbs are dormant, you can get fancy-leaved caladiums, dwarf Pfitzer cannas, oxalis, ismenes, and hybrid African amaryllis for planting and raising indoors.

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



Try recaulking under leaky door

Q. "A sliding door rests on a step finish with the concrete floor of our basement. Rainwater seeps under the track into the basement. Caulking hasn't helped. What would you do?"
Louis G. Guadagnoli
McLean, Va.

A. Use a good caulking material that remains resilient. The type that hardens is less acceptable. Remove all the old caulking. From inside, squirt under pressure the new

caulk below the track sill. Take special care at the ends of the track where it joins the walls.

Then repeat the caulking under the sill from the outside. Smooth off both sides after the material partially has set, so that the bead is unbroken, tight, and concave. Driving rain is persistent and can find a pinhole and dribble on through. So the thoroughness of the caulking is critical.

If this has already been done, consider breaking out the concrete step up to the sill. Repour the step. Drop it below the sill some and slope it away.

Even then the tight caulking will be needed but this new sloped step will force the water to more promptly run away from the sill.

Halting sticky trickle on wall by chimney

Q. "Our farmhouse, built about 1900, has a chimney which was damaged by a storm. A sheltering cap was put up over its tip. Now, when it rains, sticky brown stuff trickles down the wall near the chimney. What is it and what will stop it? We use a heating stove with this chimney."
Mrs. Carol F. Griffith
Aldie, Va.

A. Our guess is that moisture driven or seeping into the masonry or flue may be mixing with the soot inside the flue and working to the inside wall.

Stop the migration of the water and the brown trickle should also stop. How? Check the following places: the flashing where the chimney joins the roof; voids in the masonry caused by the storm; friable mortar joints or

broken brick; negative slope or cracks in the cap or its connections. A trained eye may be required, such as a veteran brick mason, to detect and cure the source of the leaks.

Replace or recaulk the flashing if it is faulty, especially where metal joints occur.

Repoint mortar joints or replace broken or suspect bricks. Caulk or repour the cap, providing positive drainage away from the flue. If practical and necessary, repoint or replaster the inside face of the flue.

Although not recommended by the Brick Institute of America, you may have no other alternative than to seal the exterior of the chimney with solvent-based silicone, heavily applied. Do not use water-based silicone.

However, hopefully one or all of the other recommendations will stanch the leaks.

On the other hand, some old chimneys have had to be plastered on their outside faces to waterproof them.

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arts/entertainment

Met's dazzling new production is 'opera as it should be'

By Thor Eckert Jr.

There is one problem with the Metropolitan Opera's newly staged production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino": It defies superlatives.

This is opera as it should be, and as only the Met is fully capable of presenting: dramatic, stunningly mounted, superbly sung, and supremely exciting.

In a time when finances and trends might be against a tremendous success in an opera demanding five stars and at least four strong supporting

Music

performers, the Met has cast from strength to strength and delivered one of the most intense evenings of Verdi to be heard anywhere.

Originally slated as a new production, the battle of the budget required a lowering of sights, resulting in the revamping of Eugene Berman's superb sets. Thus, yet another Berman gem has been spared oblivion — the other being the classic, irreplaceable "Don Giovanni." When this "Forza" was first staged in 1952, the Inn Scene was cut. Happily there existed Berman sketches of the Inn, which David Reppa has very handsomely reconstructed. The costumes for this production were lost in a disastrous fire last year that claimed just about every production, costume-wise, the Met owns. Peter J. Hall's new ones are a strikingly effective lot.

Deeper dimension

James Levine, the company's Principal Conductor, proved once again why he is the foremost Verdi conductor today, and fair-haired boy with

Met audiences. First off, the playing he coaxed from the wonderful orchestra was something extraordinary. His whole conception of "Forza" is one of a wide dramatic panoply: Levine's decision to restore the Inn Scene and open up the traditional house acts gave this "Forza" a deeper dimension. No longer an opera about a few individuals' brushes with destiny and family honor, the world around them — war-ridden, starving, peasantry — offer an underlying motif of suffering that enriches the work.

John Dexter and Patrick Tavernier shared directing tasks. So much of the built-in silliness is gone. Don Alvaro is about to hand over his gun when a servant lunges for the weapon and it fires, mortally wounding the Marquis — much more plausible than the usual tossing of the gun to the floor and having it misfire. The letters and portrait Alvaro wants destroyed are kept in his supply pouch, not in a casket conveniently placed staged right. And so on. The characters are clearly motivated, the forces of destiny honestly make these mighty people pawns, and the whole cast acts with a commitment not often seen on an international opera stage. The only detail that is bothersome is the tendency to line the chorus up along the footlights — it happens in all their scenes, and the effect is simplistic and unimaginative.

Superior acting

Martina Arroyo all but flaunted her qualifications as the esteemed Verdi performer she is. The purity of tone, liquidity of phrasing, the plaintive quality to her voice when Leonora suffers — as she does all the way through the opera — made for a memorable characterization. Cornell



Bonaldo Giaiotti, Martina Arroyo, Jon Vickers in Verdi's 'La Forza del Destino'

By J. Heffernan

MacNeil is a bastion of solidity. In generally fine voice, he delivered his intense scenes with elegance, ease, and power — everything a great Verdi baritone should be, and more. Jon Vickers, when in as good voice as he was Monday night, is one of the most exciting tenors around. With his vocal mannerisms held to a minimum, his high notes rang out instantly, with awesome presence and clarity. He is a consummately sensitive musician, and one could feel how every turn of fate affected this noble man. His cries against heaven near the end of the opera were of a furious, agonized depth and power.

Bonaldo Giaiotti, the Padre Guardiano, lent to his interpretation a velvet sonority from top to bottom of his beautiful bass voice, and an inner peacefulness needed for this Father Superior. Gabriel Bacquier stole the show every time he appeared. Vocally commanding, his superior acting revealed yet another masterful facet of his versatile talent, causing one to wonder why he does not do more "character" roles.

In lesser roles, James Morris (Marquis of Calatrava) and Richard T. Gill (Alcalde) were rich of voice and characterization. Paul Franke was an enthusiastic Trabucco. Joan Grillo a

wonderfully acted gypsy Presiosilla, and Arthur Thompson a fine surgeon.

Apart from the obvious plot-clarity benefits of opening the cuts and restoring the Inn Scene, the chorus gets to do much more, and they deserve every bit of it. The beauty of the favorite scenes, including the Monastery Scene, were enhanced by a breathtakingly beautiful prayer at the Inn, and other equally well-performed moments.

It is a happy prospect to note that the production (with a different cast) is to be included in the Met's spring tour. And of course, there is the broadcast on March 22.

Two best-selling books air as specials Tuesday

By Arthur Unger

Two nonfiction best sellers are transformed into television fare Tuesday night — one a totally valid entertainment, a quiet affirmation of life; the other a questionable entertainment, a tortuous view of death.

First, the joyous show: James Herriot's book, "All Creatures Great and Small" (NBC, 8:30-10 p.m., check local listings) is a Hallmark Hall of Fame adaptation produced by David

no terminal illness. Just the innocent reality of a few good people coping with themselves and the world around them. If there are tears in your eyes at the end of the show, they are tears of joy at the tenderness you have witnessed.

'Death Be Not Proud'

Not so in the case of "Death Be Not Proud" (ABC, 8-10 p.m., check local listings) which airs at the same time on Tuesday, in which your tears of pity are for the young son of author John Gunther as he endures an agonizingly slow demise — on camera. The film seems almost to linger nostalgically, waiting for every last clinical detail. It is still another unfortunate example of television's continuing determination to utilize terminal illness as a story device for "entertainment" programming, a trend which started with the airing of "Love Story" and has continued with such program's as "Brian's Song," "Sunshine," and the recent Patricia Neal vehicle.

This adaptation of John Gunther's 1949 memoir about Johnny's illness is done with tenderness and sensitivity. Robby Benson, Arthur Hill, and Jane Alexander perform their roles brilliantly. But from the very first moment to the last, "Death Be Not Proud" is an excruciatingly painful experience. I suspect wary TV viewers in search of relaxation may not want to inflict it upon themselves.



Anthony Hopkins, Simon Ward in 'All Creatures Great and Small' (NBC-TV)

MOVIE GUIDE

ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE—Martin Scorsese (he made "Mean Streets") disappoints in this visually splendid tale of a young man trying to make it as a young man. Ellen Barkin gives energy in the lead role, but it all seems stuck together with Scotch tape. Four-movie, too—A.

AMARCORD—Federico Fellini's boisterous, over-the-top, but occasionally inspired look at life in a provincial Italian town, around the time of his own boyhood. Some of the scenes are funny, some are not. A.

APPRENTICESHIP OF DUDLEY KRAVITZ—A laughing, crying, shouting, sweating white elephant of a film, designed to please everyone, offend everyone, and wear everyone out at the same time. Some fine performances and ingenious filmmaking are swamped by the cluttered confusion of Ted Kotcheff's direction in this often-dramatic of an embittered young Canadian hustler—A.

A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE—A host of technical flaws do not prevent John Cassavetes' latest from emerging as one of the most sensitive and moving films in memory. As the title character — a supposedly neurotic woman whose inner turmoil challenges her blue-collar husband and small children — Gena Rowlands does more acting with her thumbs than most performers do with their whole bodies. Peter Falk also excels—A.

BLAZING SADDLES—Crazy, dry-mouthed, uneven, but often very funny western spoof by Mel Brooks. The score is putting so many gags into every scene that even if half of them miss or offend, the audience won't stop laughing long enough to notice. Cleavon Little plays a black sheriff in a bigoted Old West town. Harvey Korman, Madeline Kahn, Gene Wilder, Slim Pickens, and lots of others fill out the cast—A.

CALIFORNIA SPLIT—A comedy-drama of no unusual interest. Robert Altman's close look at two compulsive gamblers nonetheless offers a clinically realistic view of casino life, some persuasive performances, and an implicit comment on the ultimate futility of the gambling life. Elliott Gould and George Segal star—A.

EARTHQUAKE—Hollywood and life disaster drama directed by Mark Robison, with a star-studded cast led by Charlton Heston and Ava Gardner. At many theaters shown with an annoying gimmick called "seismograph," which uses low sound levels to quiver your nostrils—A.

EMMANUELLE—Columbia Pictures has X-rated release is a pornographic bore—A.

FREEDOM AND THE BEAN—Alan Arkin and James Caan as noisy policemen in alternately violent and comically comic tale of underworld-lumpin-stalking—A.

FRONT PAGE—Silly Wilder directed Jack Lemmon, Walter Matthau, Carol Burnett in this funny but uneven adaptation of the Ben Hacht-Charles MacArthur play. Some very good acting and dry wit unfortunately limit its appeal. But there are some high old moments with the hard-boiled newsmen, who-eyed editor, crazy crook, of all—A.

GAMBLER—James Caan gives what may be his best performance ever as a handsome, well-to-do, intelligent teacher who is also a compulsive gambler. Director Karl Reisz ignores no aspect of the problem, offering a harrowing view weakened by some warty and pre-banished subplots—A.

GODFATHER PART II—Al Pacino, Diane Keaton, and other members of the original "Godfather" gang in Francis Ford Coppola's tolerable but unimpressive sequel about a criminal "family." You won't get bored during its 3½-hour length, but is that any recommendation?—A.

HARRY AND TONTU—Relaxed, self-deprecating comedy about an aging man who travels across the United States in

search of greater awareness of life's mystery. Touchingly acted by Art Carney and a large supporting cast, ably directed by Paul Mazursky. Though marred by an overly optimistic quality and some coarseness, it remains a pleasant and effective work—A.

ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD—Donald Sinden and David Hartman star under Robert Stevenson's direction in unadventurous Disney adventure about scientists searching for a lost man in the Arctic. But opening the show at most theaters is a hilarious and imaginative Disney cartoon called "Winnie the Pooh and Tiger To"—F.

LENNY—Dustin Hoffman stars as Lenny Bruce in Bob Fosse's fictionalized biography of the comedian. Stark black-and-white images capture the dimly lit essence of the best generation, but the emphasis is on Bruce's manhood and awkwardness, not on his edgy or his stoniness against racism and other hypocrisies—A.

LONGEST YARD—Red Reynolds plays a nasty ex-football player who goes to jail and coaches the prison team. Heavy of the performances are strong, and there's a suspenseful big-game climax. But director Robert Aldrich pays the way with aesthetic humor and added unconvincing, as in his worst—A.

LOVE AT THE TOP—A handsome take uses women's bodies as stepping-stones to success. A wonderful cast, but still a silly show. Michael DeVito directed, slick—A.

MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS—A shrewd sleuth, guaranteed to keep you guessing and gripping until the final scenes let you know without. A wild array of moments, but the method details are least well out of sight, and the main emphasis is on laughs and suspense. Albert Finney, Ingrid Bergman, Lauren Bacall, Anthony Perkins, Martin Balsam head the outstanding cast—A.

MY NAME IS NOBODY—Tommy Lee's comedy western, featuring Henry Fonda and Terence Hill. Silly story, some powerful images—A.

NIGHT PORTER—Lilans Gavran's sleazy drama of a former Nazi officer (Dirk Bogarde) and his concentration-camp victim (Charlotte Rampling) who meet again and pick up where they left off. Message about the mistakes of the human condition gets lost amid all the foul and pointless details—A.

PAPERBACK—Karl Duxler as a swaggering, over-the-top who suffers various consequences (in between sappy gestures and sex scenes) in Peter Pearson's tiling Canadian melodrama—A.

PETTIT THEATRE DE JEAN MONNET—The most recent film by a master director, "The Little Theatre" unfolds three stories (and a song performed by Jeanne Moreau) of uneven quality but consistent warmth and friendliness.

The final episode questions some assumptions about conventional marriage morality, however, thus removing the movie-to-TV anthology from the universal family-viewing category—A.

PHANTOM OF LIBERTY—Luis Bunuel's deliberately disconnected series of sketches on the subject of freedom, and the last thereof in the civilized condition. Frequently vulgar, and generally light-weight by comparison with Bunuel's great works ("Viridiana," "Los Olvidados," etc.) but with flashes of great humor—A.

SAVAGE IS LOOSE—George C. Scott directed, produced, and stars in this pseudomythic drama about a couple and their son stranded forever on a tropical island. Main emphasis is on the boy's sexual development, and the problems this poses. Ponderous and overstated, but contains John Van Driven's best performance yet—A.

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE—Ingmar Bergman's condensed his six-part Swedish-television series to slightly less than three hours of fairly highlight, repeated but sometimes very moving drama about the breakup of a marriage. The performances are splendid and wonderful — Liv Ullmann is absolutely dazzling — but the highly emotional "reunion" lacks what the Bergman of old used to capture so well. All the excellent scenes from the words and the acting — the theater is fine, the movie-making so-so—A.

STAVISKY—A chamber of a movie about a rogue of a man. Deserving French director Alain Resnais has turned out a strong, accessible, and sometimes dazzling drama about the real-life hustler (Jean-Paul Belmondo) who spiraled a bond scandal that shook 1930s France—A.

STEPPENWOLF—Fred Haines wrote and directed this faithful adaptation of Hermann Hesse's modern classic, which translates into visual terms the journey of a middle-aged cynic into a world of dreams. Max von Sydow and Dominique Sanda head a good cast. Some scenes are bolstered by animation and video techniques to varying effect. An interesting interpretation of a novel difficult to film, though none of the morally sensitive situations seem more facile than deeply thoughtful in the movie version—A.

TAKING OF PELHAM ONE TWO THREE—Pure and simple thriller based on John Doyne's best-selling novel, directed by Joseph Sargent. More gritty than the book, and just as full-mouthed, but Walter Matthau, Robert Shaw, and Martin Balsam play it to the left in bumpy tale of a hijacked subway car—A.

THE LITTLE PRINCE—Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's key title volume transformed by Stanley Donen into an enchanting musical with little interest for young or old, despite isolated moments of wit, charm, and visual beauty. Bob Fosse, Richard Wiley, Gene Wilder, and eleven-year-old Steven Warner join in the mythical trip through the universe, complete with Lerner & Loewe songs—F.

THE SEX DOGS PART: Vigot Sjoman (of "I Am Curious") tries for a modern sex-fable and does so with a utopian—A.

TOWNSHIPS—Paul Newman and Steve McQueen lead a sublimely cast, but the emphasis is on the two rivaling realistic special effects in this stylized-on-fire disaster melodrama. Based on two novels and produced by two major studios, it nonetheless stands out as a study in examining human nature, under duress. John Guillermin directed, with producer Irwin Allen handling the action scenes—A.

YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN—Mel Brooks, vigorously resurrects the spirit of "Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein" in most urbane and often bawdy horror-disaster comedy ring (and co-opted by) Gene Wilder—A.

'Understudy' squanders talent

The Understudy, by Elia Kazan. New York: Stein and Day. \$8.95.

By Roderick Nordell

When Elia Kazan made the remarkable step from directing award-winning plays and films to writing best-selling fiction, he may have been wise to establish himself without using up his stage and screen background for story material. Now that his third novel, a Literary Guild main selection, does draw on this background it is obviously not the one-shot literary effort of a typical refugee from show business.

Yet the theater milieu is the best part of "The Understudy," not only as a metaphor for the struggle between

Books

independence and order which Mr. Kazan sees in society and within individuals but as a source of vivid characters and theatrical effects. And there is the fillip of wondering what Mr. Kazan will say about the characters which his author's disclaimer admits are "actual living persons" and lists alphabetically: Edward Albee, Marion Brando, etc.

Falstaffian figure

The two major characters are the actor narrator and the flamboyant old-time star who has befriended him long ago and who now shamelessly plays on his sympathies for favor and charity. The fallen star arrogantly refuses to be extinguished. Odious as some of his behavior is, he is true to himself with such outrageous consistency that he becomes a coarse comic figure of Falstaffian resilience.

"You're wasting your talent. Otherwise I forgive you," he writes to the narrator whose life he has left in disarray in the midst of Broadway triumph. And a reader feels a little the same way when Mr. Kazan seems to be wasting his talent, going pretentiously philosophical in an African safari passage, for example; getting topical mileage a bit too easily in exploitable subjects like race; spinning off sexual episodes beyond the point in the narrative; and relying on obscene language not only for realistic dialogue but in narrative passages that become verbally poverty stricken as a result.

Struggle for dominance

Otherwise, as the plot ranges from crime in New York to conflict in married life, many scenes become a printed-page equivalent to the graphic Kazan way of staging drama on the borderline of melodrama and sensationalism. As the understudy becomes a star hiring the old star as his understudy — and as the younger man literally imagines himself inside the skin of the older — the two characters fascinatingly become like two faces of one character. In psychological terms, they are roughly like rambunctious id and conscientious superego struggling for dominance.

If only "The Understudy" displayed the moral depth and clarity to deal fully with some of the questions it leaves in the reader's lap! Does independence mean selfishness? Does citizenship mean subservience? Is compassion irrelevant in a world of everyone for himself? Or, once an understudy, always an understudy?

Rod Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

Books briefing

Fiction

George Beneath a Paper Moon, by Nina Bayden. New York: Harper & Row. \$8.95. London: Allen Lane.

George Hare, hero of Nina Bayden's novel, surprises people with his lack of ambition: he chooses a career as a travel agent after graduating from Oxford.

Miss Bayden herself seems similarly unambitious. Her latest book is successful partly because of its modest goals. It is a sensitive, but not profound, portrait of a writer, intelligent, well-meaning, sometimes inept bachelor approaching middle age.

George Hare's main problems are dealing with the peculiarities of the world around him and breaking out of a stereotype as a man to whom merely peculiar things happen. In one scene, for instance, that stereotype is reinforced when he encounters in quick succession a dead cat, a fainting lady, and a quirky telephone. "Trust old George. Who else could it happen to?" says a friend.

After George marries, he gains the new problem of an insecure wife, but she does not change his image of himself.

Miss Bayden's character study is amusing, perceptive, and only infrequently off-color or irritating. The prime irritant — which does not detract much from the book — is George's insistence that nothing important ever happens to him, despite his tangled love life, his brush with political terrorism, and an earthquake.

— Colin Stewart

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Poor Jamie!
Obliged to pose for a
picture, wearing all her
Christmas presents.
The price is high.

I am not constitutionally a disciplinarian of the old school. But how was I to guess that the dog would go and sulk under the spare-room bed for four-and-a-half hours?

After all (this was when she was a puppy) had she not already carried one of Ken's chickens home by the neck? And frightened another of Mr. Airey's out of its wits? And was she not most recently observed in the final ecstatic stages of a war dance round two of my own Aylesbury ducks, rendered fatalistically quackless by this bemusing performance?

Yes, I admit it: I shouted at her, and I spanked her.

And she retaliated by retiring irretrievably under the shade of the bed, from which discomfited gloom she eyed me . . . and eyed me.

The eye language carried a clear message: "You are a brute. Giving orders is inhumane. A dog of my sensibility need only be asked, gently, if she wouldn't perhaps like to sit or come. And don't shout. It's bad manners."

When visitors remark on the tractable nature of my dog (no longer a puppy) I say, "Yes. She's remarkable." She is indeed everyone's favorite easy-to-get-along-with dog. But do I feel a slight flickering of guilt? Well . . .

After that isolated unrepeatable smack, she has never again chased a hen or a duck. My subsequent attempts to "train" her — to come, go, sit, and walk at heel — were completely pointless. She indicated this to me by coolly listening to my barked command "Come!" and

It's a dog's life

promptly running away. To the word "Go!" she came instantly. "Sit!" meant to her "Stand to Attention." And when I told her with military precision to walk at "Heel!" she sat down on the sidewalk with the instinctive resistance to tugging of a mature donkey.

Her eye language carried a clear message: "You are a brute. Giving orders is inhumane. A dog of my sensibility need only be asked, gently, if she wouldn't perhaps like to sit or come. And don't shout. It's bad manners."

Do I feel just a touch guilty? Have you ever known a dog, a dog with the alacrity of a whippet and the nose of a terrier, a Gypsy dog, a huncher, a dog designed for leaping in colored wools through the briared woodland of a medieval tapestry in mad pursuit of hares and deer, a dog-of-the-chase — have you ever encountered such a dog who will meekly screech to a halt four feet from the tail of a petrified rabbit, running for its life, at the polite

suggestion of its master that perhaps it would care to desist?

No? Well, my dog does. (Although, sometimes, I admit, I have to suggest quite loudly.) And do I feel in the least, how can I put it . . . guilty?

And what about cats?

Dogs chase them, don't they? In fact she does sometimes chase cats — if they run away from her. The ginger cat, for instance, who's been living out in the barns; she sends that one flying. Or she used to. But now the ginger cat has set its sights on an indoor Christmas and is consequently taming the local human who has suddenly started to hint at a certain disapproval when the dog chases it off.

"You don't need to shout," say the eyes, "I do happen to feel that you are giving this vagabond and unnecessary feline privileges entirely beyond its deserts, and I will suffer with dignity your least whim. I will even pretend to be cautious about going out of the back door in case the ginger . . . presence . . . is there and my instinct to send it packing gets too much for me. You're in charge. I have No Rights. Take No Notice of Me. I Don't Count. Let the cats come! What does it matter to me, a mere dog? I will submit to your wishes, do just what you say, obey your slightest command. . . . Oh, by the way, it's my dinner time! D-I-N-N-E-R T-I-M-E. Yes: that's an order!"

No, I don't feel guilty.

Christopher Andreas

Musings on my mutt

Thereau would have loved him
Because he is a living thing
To be loved for its own sake.

A patchwork of multi-ancestry,
His ears independent of each other,
A mysterious wisdom lights his eyes,
A challenge to prove my own.

Trust, he says, trust is the thing;

And he leans against me,
His heart thumping in time to his tail.
The warm life, essence of creation
Is eloquent, is real.

He may even protect me one day
When he gets around to learning.
Meanwhile, he is
And to BE is all God, or I, ask of him.

Ruth Pelley

Blame Ruby for this one

John Gould

Ruby bought a book at a flea market and handed it to me when next we socialized. It is Volume One, 1926, of the Green Book, the ALA highway guide that was for years the bible of motorists. In 1926 nobody thought of "taking a ride" without the Green Book open. Highways

Dispatch from the farm

were not then numbered, fingerboards were few, pavements seldom, and the Highway Barons had not spent their numberless millions to spoil the charm of the countryside and bond issue arteries. The ALA "routes" began at a stated place — in Portland it was the Soldiers' Monument — and mileage was meticulously measured to each and every landmark that kept the traveler from getting lost. On the route upstate in Maine to Augusta, it was 0.6 miles to a left turn opposite a cemetery. It was 1.8 to the next turn, and at 17.9 miles it was a right turn at an iron trough. That was a horse trough I grew up with, and Ruby has me wondering what became of it.

Here and there, sentimentality has preserved troughs, usually the stone ones that are now disguised as petunia pots. Mostly they are gone. This Green Book of 1926 is not only a tour guide, but a catalog of troughs that used to be — the old nags of that day did what they could to aid the superceding motorists. Here's one short drive that turned right or left at five troughs!

That trough at 17.9 miles was at Kendall's Corner, in Freeport. It

stood in the heater-piece, and always ran over. There was a reason for that — moving water won't freeze, and it gets cold in Maine. In summer, children would make mudpies in the wet area, and in winter iceicles would hang down and build up and a sheet of ice would form around about. But with all the ice in evidence, the basin was open and horses could drink. They didn't always seem to appreciate this courtesy.

A teamster would come along with a two-sled of sawlogs, and the horses would have coats of rimefrost from the sweat of their occupation, and they would have been bell-jingling long enough to have a thirst. The pole between the animals called for a maneuver, because it wouldn't let both horses come up and drink at once. One had to wait, and then the sled was backed off and a new approach made from the other side. The first horse would come up all eager, thrust his muzzle in the ice water, and then pull away in a spasm of surprise. He'd lift his head, pull his lips back in a sneer, and then return more cautiously. Good teamsters didn't let heated horses have all the water they'd take, so just about the time the horse had his teeth adjusted to the frigidty, he'd be backed off. Then he'd shiver until his mate had a swig. For horses, a drink at Kendall's Corner was preambles to a quarter mile trot that warmed them again.

Since horse troughs figured so

often in early motoring, I'm surprised the Green Book didn't feature two other equine conveniences equally prominent as landmarks. But I can't find a brook passage or an S.P.C.A. bucket directing ALA tourists.

The brook passage was a by-pass at a bridge, leading down to the stream. Farmers could turn off, water their horses, and ford to come back up to the road again. It was where the nature of the place made a brook passage impractical that the S.P.C.A. provided a bucket.

This was a heavy-gauge, fourteen-quart galvanized pail secured to the rail of the bridge by a padlocked chain, and the chain was long enough to reach the stream below. Each pail had a decal that urged kindness to dumb beasts, and proclaimed ownership of the pail for the S.P.C.A. The padlock suggested an S.P.C.A. opinion that kindly teamsters might also be thieves. And I don't understand why the Green Book didn't locate these pails in 1926, because the automobiles then were drinking as much water as horses.

The rambling Model T, out to explore with the Green Book deployed, would boll over on almost any country hill. Then it could relax on the downgrade and coast to the valley hoping for a brook and a refill. If an S.P.C.A. pail was shackled to the bridge, it was a welcome sight. I seldom passed such a pail by in my Model T days, and they should have been in that 1926 book along with iron troughs, red barns, schools, and Civil War monuments.

The Monitor's daily religious article.

Sleep and energy

For years I went along with the general belief that if I had less than a certain number of hours sleep each night, I wouldn't get through the next day. There may be times, however, when for one reason or another we do have to go without sleep.

When I became a student of Christian Science, I learned that my vitality and alertness were independent of material conditions. I learned that God, divine Mind, is the source of my intelligence and vigor, because man is actually God's spiritual likeness or reflection. The only reality of man's being is what he expresses of God, and the material universe is only the counterfeit of the real, spiritual universe created by God, divine Life and Love.

The Bible says: "My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. . . . He that keepeth thee will not slumber."

Well, humanly I don't reflect that complete freedom from the need of sleep yet, but I do try to turn to divine Mind instead of sleep as the source of mental vitality. And those nights when I am able to get only a few hours' sleep, I am still able to go about my next day's activities with my usual vigor. Love-directed activity is Love-sustained — no matter how many the hours of labor or the hours of sleep.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, points out, "It is proverbial that Florence Nightingale and other philanthropists engaged in humane labors have been able to undergo without sinking fatigues and exposures which ordinary people could not endure." And she says, "The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

The Bible records that Christ Jesus spent all night in prayer on

occasion. Yet no more vital man ever lived. His consciousness of Truth upheld him so his days were more effective than any man's have ever been.

We can refuse to be limited by our material beliefs about sleep and be free of their limitations. We can know that our vitality and energy come from God, and this understanding will refresh us. God is Life and the source of all right activity. In His work we will always be sustained.

Sang the Psalmist: "Give unto the Lord, O ye mighty, give unto the Lord glory and strength. . . . The Lord will give strength unto his people; the Lord will bless his people with peace."

¹Psalm 121:2, 3; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 385; ³Science and Health, p. 218; ⁴Psalm 29:1, 11.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Sommeil et énergie

Pendant bien des années j'ai entretenu la croyance générale selon laquelle il me fallait un certain nombre d'heures de sommeil chaque nuit, faute de quoi je ne pourrais faire face à ce que j'avais à faire le lendemain. Toutefois, pour une raison ou une autre, il se peut parfois que nous ayons à nous passer de sommeil.

Lorsque je suis devenue étudiante de la Science Chrétienne, j'ai appris que ma vitalité et ma vivacité ne dépendaient pas de conditions matérielles. J'ai appris que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la source de mon intelligence et de ma vigueur parce que l'homme est effectivement la ressemblance spirituelle ou le reflet de Dieu. La seule réalité concernant l'être de l'homme consiste en ce qu'il exprime de Dieu, et l'univers matériel n'est que la contrepartie de l'univers spirituel et véritable créé par Dieu, la Vie et l'Amour divins.

La Bible dit : « Le secours me vient de l'Eternel, qui a fait les cieux et la terre. . . . Celui qui te garde

ne sommeillera point. » ¹ Eh bien, je ne reflète pas encore humainement cette capacité totale de m'absentir de dormir, mais j'essaie effectivement de me tourner vers l'Entendement divin au lieu d'avoir recours au sommeil en tant que source de vitalité mentale. Si certaines nuits, je ne peux dormir que quelques heures, je suis tout de même capable le lendemain de vaquer à mes occupations avec mon énergie habituelle. Quel que soit le nombre d'heures de travail ou de sommeil, l'activité dirigée par l'Amour est soutenue par l'Amour.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, dit ceci : « Il est proverbial que Florence Nightingale et d'autres philanthropes occupés à des œuvres humanitaires ont pu supporter sans défaillance des fatigues et des intempéries que d'autres ne sauraient endurer. » ² Et elle dit aussi : « La conscience de la Vérité nous repose plus que des heures de repos dans l'inconscience. » ³

La Bible rapporte qu'en certaines

occasions, Christ Jésus passait toute la nuit en prière. Pourtant jamais homme n'a fait preuve de plus de vitalité. La conscience qu'il avait de la Vérité le soutenait au point que ses journées s'avéraient plus actives que celles d'aucun autre homme.

Nous pouvons refuser de nous laisser limiter par nos croyances matérielles à propos du sommeil et nous affranchir de ses limitations. Nous pouvons savoir que notre vitalité et notre énergie viennent de Dieu et cette compréhension nous délassera. Dieu est la Vie et la source de toute activité juste. En travaillant pour Lui, nous nous sentons toujours soutenus.

Le Psalmiste chanta : « L'Eternel donnera la force à son peuple ; l'Eternel bénira son peuple en lui accordant la paix. » ⁴

¹Psalm 121:2, 3; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 385; ³Science and Health, p. 218; ⁴Psalm 29:11 (version synodale).

⁵Christian Science: prononcer "kris-tian" science.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des Artikels religiös erscheinend in englischer Sprache auf dieser Seite
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Schlaf und Energie

Jahrelang war ich der allgemein vertretenen Ansicht, daß ich, wenn ich nicht jede Nacht eine bestimmte Anzahl von Stunden schlief, den nächsten Tag nicht durchhalten würde. Es mag jedoch Zeiten geben, wo wir aus dem einen oder anderen Grund ohne Schlaf auskommen müssen.

Als ich anfing, die Christliche Wissenschaft* zu studieren, lernte ich, daß meine Vitalität und Wachsamkeit nicht von materiellen Zuständen abhängig waren. Ich lernte, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, die Quelle meiner Intelligenz und Energie ist, da der Mensch tatsächlich das geistige Ebenbild oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. In bezug auf das Sein des Menschen ist nur das wirklich, was er von Gott zum Ausdruck bringt, und das materielle Universum ist lediglich die Fälschung des wahren, geistigen Universums, das von Gott, dem göttlichen Leben und der göttlichen Liebe, geschaffen wurde.

In der Bibel heißt es: „Meine Hilfe kommt von Herrn, der Himmel und Erde gemacht hat . . . der dich behütet, schläft nicht.“ ¹ Nun, menschlich spiegele ich noch nicht diese völlige Freiheit von dem Bedürfnis nach Schlaf wider, aber ich versuche, mich an das göttliche Gemüt anstatt an den Schlaf als die Quelle der mentalen Vitalität zu wenden. Und wenn ich Nächte habe, wo ich nur ein paar Stunden schlafen kann, ist es mir trotzdem am nächsten Tag möglich, meinen Pflichten mit der üblichen Energie nachzukommen. Von Liebe geleitete Tätigkeit ist von Liebe gestützt — ganz gleich, wie viele Stunden wir arbeiten oder schlafen.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, weist auf folgendes hin: „Es ist sprichwörtlich, daß Florence Nightingale und andere Menschenfreunde, die zum Wohl der Menschheit gearbeitet haben, imstande gewesen sind, ohne zu unterliegen, Ermüdungen und Gefährdungen auszuhalten, die gewöhn-

liche Menschen nicht hätten ertragen können.“ ² Und sie sagt: „Das Bewußtsein der Wahrheit verleiht uns mehr Ruhe als Stunden des Schlafs in unbewußtem Zustand.“

Die Bibel berichtet, daß Christus Jesus gelegentlich eine ganze Nacht im Gebet verbrachte. Dennoch lebte niemals ein Mensch, der mehr Vitalität besaß. Sein Bewußtsein von der Wahrheit gab ihm Kraft, so daß er den Tag hindurch mehr zu leisten vermochte als je ein anderer Mensch.

Wir können uns weigern, uns durch unsere materiellen Annahmen über den Schlaf begrenzen zu lassen, und von ihren Beschränkungen frei sein. Wir können daran festhalten, daß unsere Vitalität und Energie von Gott kommen, und dieses Verständnis wird uns erfrischen. Gott ist Leben und die Quelle aller rechten Tätigkeit. In seinem Dienst werden wir immer gestützt.

Der Psalmist sang: „Bringet dar dem Herrn, ihr Himmelschen, bringet dar dem Herrn Ehre und Stärke! . . . Der Herr wird seinem Volk Kraft geben; der Herr wird sein Volk segnen mit Frieden.“ ³

¹Psalm 121:2, 3; ²Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 385; ³Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 218; ⁴Psalm 29:1, 11.

⁵Christian Science: sprich: "kristian" science.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalzen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness.
Psalms 17:15

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, January 31, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING CO.

Mideast momentum

An intricate web of diplomatic strands is being woven in the Middle East. Encouragingly, it sets the stage for another round of Kissinger-guided negotiations, after which the whole diplomatic process is likely to shift to Geneva where the Russians can be included.

Among the significant developments that now raise the prospects for peace:

- By purchasing fighter jets from France, President Sadat is lessening his dependence on the Soviet Union and enhancing the Western presence in his country. His flat declaration that neither Egypt nor Syria would attack Israel should also be reassuring.

- Parallel with Sadat's move away from Moscow, the Israelis are reasserting their willingness to resume diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. Israel is thus more realistically facing the prospect of a return to the Geneva conference and therefore the need to have the Russians' ear.

- Washington is gingerly pursuing a carrot-and-stick policy to bring the Israelis around. By shipping them massive quantities of aid — including Lance missiles — it wants to give them a sense of security as they face the inevitability of giving up territory to the Arabs. At the same time President Ford has clearly and courageously stated that the American commitment to Israel is not unlimited.

Such a warning would not have been made in the not-too-distant past. It indicates that pressures

are beginning to build in the U.S. for an Israeli compromise with the Arabs. Senator Percy's comment after a trip to the Mideast that Israel cannot avoid contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization or expect unlimited American supplies reflects the trend.

Similarly, Washington is carefully tuning its policy toward the Arabs — providing the Saudis and others with arms while warning that American military intervention is not ruled out if the Arabs go too far with oil pressures.

It is also an encouraging sign that the PLO now says it will treat hijacking as a crime and either jail or otherwise severely punish hijackers. This is a needed step if the Palestinian organization wants to shift its image from that of a group of terrorist thugs to a legitimate and responsible political movement.

All of this does not necessarily or easily spell peace. In Israel — and the United States — for instance, there are strong political forces opposed to Prime Minister Rabin's more conciliatory approach. The possibility of a major oil strike in the Israel-occupied West Bank adds another uncertain element. But the above factors do suggest that all parties are desirous of avoiding war and may be ready to compromise.

As Secretary Kissinger embarks on a sounding mission to the Middle East, at least the gloomy talk of war has subsided. Diplomacy again is on the move.

'I've just got a tip one of us is a CIA agent'



That 29-year war

By Richard L. Strout

Washington
Ngo Cong Duc, a critic of South Vietnam's President Thieu, speaks mildly and makes deprecatory, revolving gestures with his slender hands. He is touring the country under the auspices of the Friends Service Committee. A group of reporters watches politely but speculatively. His thesis is that President Ford's proposed supplemental aid won't save the Thieu government, and that the time has come for a "third force."

Vietnam is back in the news again. Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the Republic, Sept. 2, 1945. Civil war started the next year: they have been fighting in the little ex-French colony for 29 years.

The United States actively entered the war 10 years ago to block off feared Chinese and Communist hegemony, but that seems far back, too; President Nixon visited Peking in Feb., 1972, and Moscow the same year. The U.S. combat troops have been taken out. At one time they reached 525,000; now they have all been withdrawn except 56,000 who won't come back.

Mr. Duc is 39 but looks younger, as Vietnamese always seem to do; he has a slender frame and speaks mildly, in broken but acceptable English. Over the weekend he has addressed an interdenominational group that wants to reactivate the cease-fire peace agreement signed in Paris, Jan. 27, 1973. They are anti-Thieu and antiwar, and are trying to get Congress to cut back aid.

By contrast President Ford wants Congress to vote a supplemental \$300 million "to prevent aggression and violation of the Paris accord" by the Communists. Last year Mr. Nixon asked \$1.4 billion for military assistance (with more for economic aid) but Congress cut it to \$700 million. Today Saigon's position seems to be deteriorating and Mr. Ford urges more help.

Reporters question Mr. Duc skeptically. How can a third force emerge at this stage of the game, they ask? His tone remains level; he does not seem to be a firebrand. His father was assassinated 20 years ago by revolutionaries; he is a Roman Catholic and his cousin an archbishop. He was editor-publisher of Tin Sang (Morning News) with a circulation of about 100,000, and chairman of the Vietnamese Association of Newspaper Editors. He was general secretary of the socialist bloc in Vietnam, and chairman of two parliamentary committees, one on anticorruption, the other on information.

Time magazine called him a popular candidate in the 1971 National Assembly elections. He was defeated, however, and charges harassment and assault. He called for withdrawal of U.S. forces and for a provisional neutralist government of "national reconciliation." He was jailed for five days, released (after a sympathetic vote of the lower house of the National Assembly); his paper was closed and, in February, 1972, he slipped away (leaving wife and son behind) after being sentenced to three years in prison.

It seemed unlikely to dubious journalists that Mr. Duc would be the instrumentality for bringing peace to Vietnam. But who will bring it? It was Oct. 26, 1972, just before the election, that Secretary Kissinger told a big press conference, including some of these same reporters, "We believe that peace is at hand." It is true that U.S. troops are gone, and Dr. Kissinger won a Nobel Prize, but fighting continues. President Ford puts the blame on the Communists. Maynard Parker, connected with Newsweek, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, feels that the Thieu forces may have "never really intended to implement the (Paris) truce." The Parker article is titled, sadly, "The War That Won't End."

Mirror of opinion

Gouging on rail cars

A report issued [recently] by the General Accounting Office (GAO) includes complaints by operators of Midwestern country elevators that they were forced to pay tribute to one of the big international grain companies to get railroad cars to move their grain.

Most of the complaints originated in 1972 and 1973 when unusually heavy shipments of grain for export put a severe strain on railroad car supplies. Several of the big grain companies — Continental was cited by name in connection with Iowa elevator problems — were able to provide cars when the railroads could not, but they paid the elevator 8 to 19 cents a bushel less than market price for the grain.

Elevator managers were angered to find that the "grain company cars" for which they paid a premium turned out to be mostly railroad owned.

Railroads are required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve requests for cars in a non-discriminatory manner. In times of shortage all shippers are required to have approximately the same percentage of their needs met. But the railroads are permitted to lease cars,

which then come under control of the lessee and are thus no longer in the general car pool.

If a grain company, or anyone else, pays to have railroad cars built, and thereby adds to the fleet of cars in circulation, this is beneficial to the public. The owner of the cars is entitled to make a charge for their use. It is another matter when such a company leases already existing railroad-owned cars, thereby adding no capacity.

The argument in favor of this arrangement is that a big shipper is more likely to assemble trainloads of grain and thus make more efficient use of the railroad-owned cars than if they were parceled out in twos and threes to small elevators.

In many of the cases cited in the GAO report, the leased cars were sent as 25-car unit trains anyhow, and this could have been done directly by the railroads had they kept the cars under their control.

Congress ought to follow up the GAO report to see whether changes are necessary in the law to prevent discriminatory distribution of railroad cars. — Des Moines Register

The landmark lode

By William Marlin

The streets of America are a lode of history that is steadily being strip-mined for monetary advantage. Landmark structures, officially designated by cities and, in many cases, the nation, are being adapted for new uses. But, even with this trend on the upswing, others are falling flat on their venerable facades.

Why? Because they frequently constitute an economic burden for owners wanting to build something bigger, more modern, sleekly functional, and usually brazenly banal. Told that some landmark law prevents them from cashing in, they often go to court.

Just in the last two weeks, events have been bringing the issue to a head.

New York's glorious Grand Central Station was declared an economic burden by a state court. And, without denying the validity of the landmark law in force here, the court decided that the station could not stand in the way of Penn Central's plans to build a monstrous, ugly office tower on top of it.

Can anyone explain why Penn Central can even afford such a project in these times? After years of legalese, in search of urban largesse, Penn Central got its track together, at least long enough to secure a legal precedent which threatens the cultural heritage of America, as well as the laws enacted to protect it.

The City of New York is expected to appeal the decision, since justice seems not only blindfolded but bamboozled by this question.

On the West Coast, the landmark City of Paris store, on Union Square in San Francisco, will be pulverized to dust, making way for a brand new Neiman-Marcus, showing that all the clout in the world does not automatically mean class. A world-renowned chunk of charm, and a key visual element in the cityscape, the store could have been preserved and sensitively scaled to a new mercantile development behind it — becoming a noble functional portal to a new complex.

Out of Washington comes better news. The historic Willard Hotel of 1801, threatened with commercial defacement, has been rescued with stunning symbolism, by the descendants of Sitting Bull. For \$7 million the 10-story structure, now an official United States landmark, was bought by the National American Indian Council, which represents the interests of some 800,000 Indians across the

country through 1,500 local and regional groups.

The Indians of America, rich diverse and deeply religious before the advent of Europe on this continent, have been put upon and plundered for years — relegated to reservations, defiled in cowboy films, deprived of their deities, identity, or lands (which the Indians, our first ecologists, had worshipped).

With the Willard purchase, the first Americans, by proposing preservation instead of annihilation, are sending a signal to the society which displaced them and closing the cultural circle with winning irony.

The hotel, a grande dame of the belle époque, occupies a key corner, Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House and Treasury and will remain a hotel. A leading chain will be taken on to handle management. The first non-Indian tenant signed up is the International Cultural and Trade Center, chaired by the noted oriental dealer, Simon Kiriger. The building voluptuous spatial volumes will be restored and updated to house meetings and conventions. Some 40,000 Indians visit Washington every year for one lobbying purpose or another. The council's action also reinforces the Pennsylvania Avenue plan which refined last year and submitted Congress, proposed saving the Willard to maintain the identity of the avenue and kindle economic and social vitality in an area which has been bereft of everything but daytime bureaucrats.

The trend toward the reuse of old buildings and districts, made even more urgent by soaring construction costs, energy shortages, and shrinking supplies of material, is a sound blend of economic and cultural values. But taxation and zoning mechanisms need to be rewritten to relieve landmark owners of economic pressures brought on by preservation buildings which realize only a fraction of the profit potential of the property on which they stand. Otherwise owners will have little choice but losing their shirts or bringing in the wreckers.

In matters of culture, like law, the evidence has been entered and the jury, weighing it, is still out. May there still be room for the spirit of the law — Grand Central's room, for example, full of people who still care

Mr. Marlin designs architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.

Readers write

Feeding the hungry

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Monitor reports farmers deeply split over feeding the hungry.

The notion that no food should go abroad before every mouth in America has all it can consume and waste reminds me of the recent contrast depicted on television between groups of Africans, starving, who waited courteously and with human dignity in line for a pittance of food, and trampling American mobs, most of whom only wanted a free handout and did trample persons to death, at the time of the Hearst food distribution.

But the real question is not between persons but between people and war machines.

Some way we find the equivalent of between \$500 billion and \$1 trillion for killing costs but cannot find the less than \$10 billion Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, estimates as necessary for an annual program to end starvation.

Certainly the American farmer should not do the whole job. We can and should insist that the U.S.S.R. let al do their shares, but no serious thinker can defend the position that if we, mankind, put the genius, brawn, and technological know-how into feeding man that we now put into defending him, we couldn't do the feeding.

Lakeport, Calif. Herb Frank

Athletics — a key role

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Recent events in the sports world at large and in the world of youth sports in particular demand a re-evaluation of the purpose and aim of youth games and organized athletic programs.

Not only is the materialism which pervades all adult endeavors in contemporary society brought into the family living room in the "beautiful living color" of television, but the adult of the future faces this same spirit in his school athletic mentors and the programs under their direction. For the wrangling of Catfish Hunter and his \$2.7 million to Henri Boucha's 25-stitched, battle-scarred eye, violence, ruthlessness, and greed confront the developing, and therefore impressionable mind of the modern youth. Yet our modern society expects its youth to remain pure and untainted by the very faults with which it inundates them.

Athletics since the time of the early Greek Olympics have played a key

role in the overall development of human being. The purpose of an athletic program at the elementary and high school level ultimately is the fostering of each participant's natural abilities by the experience, exposure and challenge of athletic feat through individual and team sports. I such a goal were indeed not merely empty words but a working force in the athletic programs at this level victory would not be as important as it so obviously is now.

Competition in its pure form is no bad. Only when it is distorted into the selfishness and personal ego-satisfaction of both the student and, by extension, his parents, does the destruction of the true purpose and spirit of sports result. The coaches furthermore, carry similar mixed and often selfish motives over into their handling of youth programs.

Isn't it time to stop the snowballing effects of this perversion of child's play?

Waban, Mass. Jayne J. Fitzgerald

The citizen and waste

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It becomes more evident each day that Joe Citizen and his family are expecting and ready to take active part, even make sacrifices, to help solve the crisis we're in. It's time they were asked to do so and be given a bill of particulars.

There is one thing that each of us can do without waiting for directions. That is to determine we'll reduce waste, waste in our homes, our businesses, in our habits. No need to wait for the president, Congress, the governor, the legislature, the county commissioner, the city fathers to do something.

And when we sit down and really try to find ways we can reduce waste ourselves, we'll be in a better position to require all of our government officials to do likewise, and set an example for business, labor unions, our public institutions, that will make them act to do likewise.

Clarksville, Md. York Sampson

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا من اصل"